

Wednesday December 7 1977.

No. 60,180

Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Britain wins budget concession at 'fruitful' EEC summit

Mr Callaghan has won a substantial concession over the size of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget from other heads of government at the Community summit. A

larger regional fund has been agreed, but direct elections, which were due to be held next year, will probably have to be postponed because of delay by Britain.

Sour note over likely poll delay

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Dec 6

A substantial concession to Britain over its contributions to the EEC budget was agreed at the autumn summit meeting of the heads of government.

The heads of government also fixed the size of a larger regional fund and decided to give a "fair wind" to the European Commission's proposals on economic and monetary union.

The summit ended today. The only slightly sour note at an otherwise unusually fruitful meeting was struck over direct elections to the European Parliament. Heads of government reluctantly accepted that polling will almost certainly have to be postponed because of Britain's inability to meet the intended target date of May or June of next year.

In a report to the summit, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, who accompanied Mr Callaghan to Brussels, said if the Commons insisted on using the traditional first-past-the-post system for electing members to the European Parliament, Britain might not be ready to take part in direct elections before the spring of 1979.

If, on the other hand, the House opted for the regional list voting method, which most observers consider to be out of the question, then it would still be difficult, but not impossible, for Britain to be ready by May or June of next year, Dr Owen said.

The regional-list system would obviate the need to create new Euro-constituencies.

Speaking for the rest of the EEC, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, who was chairman of the summit, said there would be "disappointment" if the timing of direct elections slipped. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, said

there would be "great disappointment" if the elections were postponed beyond the announced date of next year.

As a result of the budget agreement, Britain's gross contribution is expected to be about £1,180m next year, compared with some £700m in 1977. Although this is a substantial increase, and about £40m more than the Government thought it ought to pay it is about £200m less than most other member states had demanded.

The agreement also means that from next year the EEC's budget can be calculated in terms of a unit of account based on the current market values of national currencies. The unit used at present is based on pre-1971 dollar parities. As a result, British contributions have been greatly overvalued and those of Germany and most other countries undervalued.

The heads of government agreed that the regional fund, which is used to help finance the development of the Community's poorer areas, should be allocated £1,200m over the period from 1979 to 1985. This compares with £542m allocated to the fund between 1975-77.

Much of this substantial nominal increase in the fund's resources, however, must be discounted because of inflation. The Commission, backed by the European Parliament, had originally proposed making £488m available to the fund next year, but this was considered far too high by the Germans. The Parliament could still use its limited powers to raise slightly the allocation agreed today.

Britain, the biggest beneficiary of the fund after Italy, expects to enjoy a net receipt of £30m in 1978, compared with £20m this year. About 2 per cent of the fund's allocation has been provisionally set aside

Photograph, page 6
Leading article, page 19

Sir Charles Clore to resign

By Our Business News Staff

Sir Charles Clore is to resign as chairman of Sears Holdings at the end of the year so that he can spend more time on his charitable activities. He is to become life president and will remain a director of Sears.

Sir Charles, who is aged 73 and has had one of the longest and most profitable careers in business life, is estimated to have given at least £500,000 a year to charities for the past 15 years.

He was knighted in 1971 and his successful investment career started at 22, when he bought a skating rink in Cricklewood, north London, which he visited as a child.

Takeover pioneer, page 29
Business News diary, page 31

Commons debate dismissed sheriff

The dismissal by the Secretary of State for Scotland of Mr Peter Thomson, Sheriff of South Strathclyde, was discussed in the House of Commons last night. Mr Thomson issued a statement yesterday saying that the question for the House to decide was in what way misbehaviour rendered him unfit for office. Mr Milian, Secretary of State for Scotland, dismissed Mr Thomson after he had campaigned for a plebiscite on Scottish home rule.

Lords recess

The Lords will rise for the Christmas recess on Thursday, December 15 and will return on Tuesday, January 17.

Bermuda leader angry over Owen claim on hangings

Mr Gibbons, the Bermuda Premier, angered by Dr Owen's statement about the island hangings, said yesterday that the Bermuda Government did not have the authority to stop the executions. Mr Gibbons said that Dr Owen was not obliged to accept the recommendation that there should be no reprieve. The review in the capital has been pushed back until midnight after another fairly quiet night.

State borrowing down

Total public borrowing in the third quarter of this year was only £970m, suggesting that at the end of the current financial year the public sector borrowing requirement will be substantially below the latest estimate of £7,500m. Page 4

MPs oppose EEC

Labour, Liberal and SNP backbenchers will oppose a European Commission directive that commercial demonstrations of fast-breeder reactors "should continue without interruption". The MPs say the Windscale report should be debated publicly before any decision is taken on building commercial reactors. Page 2

Grunwick's pay

A tribunal is expected to report that pay and conditions at the Grunwick film-processing laboratory do not fall below levels in comparable companies. The finding arises from an inquiry into a case brought by the union involved in the 15-month dispute. Page 2



Mrs Thatcher, the Opposition leader, listening to a point made by President Tito of Yugoslavia during their two-hour talks in Belgrade yesterday. Report on page 8.

Printers end support for striking journalists

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The heads of government were evidently impressed by Mr Jenkins's argument that no controversial measures were fully reflected in the Community's high level of unemployment and stimulate sluggish economic growth. This appears to explain the favourable hearing given to his proposals on economic and monetary union.

There were likely to be nine million more jobs required in the EEC between now and 1985. Mr Jenkins said. In addition, new jobs would have to be found for those made redundant by the unavoidable rationalization of shrinking industrial sectors, such as textiles, shipbuilding and steel.

The heads of government agreed to pursue four immediate goals: increased coordination of national economic policies; reinforcement of monetary stability; the extension of the Community's financial resources; and an intensified search for Community solutions to problems.

A brief but inconclusive discussion was held on President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for creating a common "judicial zone" in the EEC, where there would be common rules for the extradition of people charged with terrorist crimes. The concept is to be examined further.

About 130 members of the National Graphical Association, the main craft printing union, voted overwhelmingly to end active support. They are deeply disillusioned with the way the NUJ has handled the strike and dismayed at the cost to their union, which has exceeded £100,000.

News of the decision reached

the NUJ national executive while it was discussing the dispute. Several striking journalists attended the meeting to persuade it to extend the strike throughout the Westminster Press group.

The executive did, in fact, decide to call on NUJ chapels (office branches) in Westminster Press to strike in sympathy, but the management was adamant last night that it would not concede editorial closed shops. The six-month strike, the union's longest, has also cost the NUJ more than £100,000. The strikers receive £40 a week and will get 100 Christmas bonus.

It is clear that the strikers lost the good will of the printers last week when a peace formula was heavily rejected.

NUJ leaders also felt that national officers of the NUJ had lost control of the strike.

The NUJ's national council will ratify the decision on Wednesday, and a return to work is expected on Thursday.

The management expects to restart most of the papers almost immediately, but it is not known whether all titles will resume publication.

The papers affected are *The Northern Echo*, *the Darlington Standard*, *the Stockton Echo*, *the Evening Stockton Times* and *the Durham Advertiser* weekly series. Twenty-four non-NUJ journalists kept the newspapers going for two months in June and July before the printers stopped work.

Mr Joe Wade, NGA general secretary, said last night: "I regret that we have been forced into this position, but in the light of the NUJ's intransigence over Darlington we have no alternative."

The legitimate demand of the NUJ for a closed shop could succeed only on the basis of a strategy agreed with the printing unions, he said. "We cannot let the NUJ face that the better."

Mr Wade said it appeared that the dispute could not be won. "We have no intention of ending up with the situation where the NUJ has achieved its demands at the expense of the employer," he said.

It is still being argued that it is not possible to have a tribunal and then court proceedings afterwards, although that contention will be challenged.

What is clear is that Mr Callaghan cannot come to question time on Thursday and get away without satisfying the House's demand to be obeyed.

As ministers stood yesterday, some ministers seem not to have grasped the intent of the Government had suffered at the hands, however belatedly, of parliamentary reassertiveness.

She did not think any more legal proceedings, either criminal or civil, would arise out of a public inquiry, nor that any civil servants would be dismissed. Some civil servants were unlikely to achieve promotion again, however.

Those MPs who voted the Pay report "came as a blinding light" on Thursday failed to appreciate, in their thirst for blood, how much had been

Parliamentary report, page 10

Where does buck stop? page 18

Leading article, page 19

Jones call for 'talk-ins'

A plea for industrial peace and for fewer strikes was made by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, when he delivered the Richard Dimbleby Lecture on BBC 1. The aim should be talk-ins, not walk-outs, he said. Many strikes could be avoided by more discussion and conciliation.

Page 4

Mr Vance for Syria

President Assad of Syria has invited Mr Cyrus Vance to Damascus next week during the American Secretary of State's Middle East tour. Mr Vance will urge support for President Sadat's peace initiative and thus make the Americans mediators between two Arab governments.

Page 8

Disabled get more: The mobility allowance is to be £10 weekly and may be used to lease a car.

Egypt: A six-page Special Report on the most controversial country in the Arab world.

22-27

Miners' leaders set to accept output deal

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Government ministers may look to an unexpected quarter, the miners, for a flip tomorrow

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers is about to stand on its head last month's secret pithead ballot that rejected by a small majority a productivity pay formula designed to take the steam out of coalfield wage militancy.

Westminster Press reports there fore resume publication of several newspapers and the first big battle for a closed shop by the National Union of Journalists is almost certain to return to work next week.

After much searching of hearts and fact, not wholly unconnected with loyalty to the Labour Government, the miners' determined leadership of the NUM is expected to vote for freedom to go ahead with its own coalfield productivity schemes where the miners want

The vote is being privately predicted at 15 to nine for this escape route from militancy over the union's official claim of £135 a week for faceworkers from November 1.

That demand has been submitted, and the National Coal Board has told the union that the industry cannot negotiate increased pay before March 1, 1978, because of the TUC's 12-month rule on pay settlements.

That rule, endorsed by the TUC General Council once only two years ago, is also expected to win through

the NUM's executive meeting in London, when the moderate rally round the Labour

flag and put off any thought

of confrontation over pay for at least two months.

A move on those lines would give the Government, hard pressed by the miners' strike and the continuing refusal of union leaders of one million local authority manual workers to accept a wage deal that increases the pay bill by 10 per cent, valuable time to get reluctant groups of workers to have more settled into line with the 10 per cent guideline.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers is about to stand on its head last month's secret pithead ballot that rejected by a small majority a productivity pay formula designed to take the steam out of coalfield wage militancy.

After much searching of hearts and fact, not wholly unconnected with loyalty to the Labour Government, the miners' determined leadership of the NUM is expected to vote for freedom to go ahead with its own coalfield productivity schemes where the miners want

The vote is being privately predicted at 15 to nine for this escape route from militancy over the union's official claim of £135 a week for faceworkers from November 1.

That demand has been submitted, and the National Coal Board has told the union that the industry cannot negotiate increased pay before March 1, 1978, because of the TUC's 12-month rule on pay settlements.

That rule, endorsed by the TUC General Council once only two years ago, is also expected to win through

the NUM's executive meeting in London, when the moderate rally round the Labour

flag and put off any thought

Dr Kaunda abandons Anglo-US initiative

Lusaka, Dec 6.—President

Kaunda of Zambia announced today that he is pulling out of the latest Anglo-American peace efforts in Rhodesia, presenting four months ago to the faltering Western initiative with a further rebuff.

"We withdraw from the debate. We will no longer sit around a conference table to discuss the proposals", he said.

Dr Kaunda couched his announcement with a bitter, tearful attack on Dr Owen, the British Foreign Secretary.

Dabbing his eyes with a white handkerchief, he told a press conference that no black man could accept Dr Owen's reaction to Rhodesia's raid into Zambia earlier this month, in which 1,200 nationalists were reportedly killed. He said Dr Owen's reaction had been:

"Yes, I condemn the brutal murders but it also shows Smith is powerful, the white man is powerful."

He opened the conference with a general argument that pitmen should be at the top of the wages league, linking their pay standing to higher productivity and the extension of participation in the coalmining industry, which would help to achieve that.

Guidelines supported: Mr Lawrence, general secretary of the NUM, said yesterday that he could not support a general 10 per cent limit. (The Pitmen Association reports).

"If there's any Zambian that wants to go with Owen I'll denounce him and deal with him firmly", Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda made it clear he would still participate actively in supporting the black nationalist guerrillas fighting the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

"We will not again make

Continued on page 8, col 7

Business News, page 30

Firemen's leaders strive to intensify action

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Employers on any future pay formula would be irrelevant.

Mr Parry said: "It is not a question of snubbing anyone. The meeting is strictly an employers' one, and we have not had to take a decision."

A letter sent to unions yesterday said that whelming firemen would continue to press other unions who confined to work normally, mainly in rural or semi-rural areas.

The FBU said last night that the Association of Local Engineers and Firemen, and several areas of the National Union of Mineworkers, including South Wales, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, had asked part-timers among their members not to work normally during the dispute.

At a six-hour meeting, at which the executive held firmly to the pursuit of the strike, now in its fourth week, a potentially awkward split was avoided when it did not debate any proposal to meet the employers' side of the national joint council.

The local authority employers who are meeting today, said that there was a "standing invitation" to the union to meet it if wished.

Consultations behind the scenes between the employers' secretariat and the union had by yesterday produced what Mr Terence Parry, the union's general secretary, described as a mutual understanding that it was not required to take part in today's meeting.

Had a formal invitation been issued, strong opposition from some executive members would have been certain, on the grounds that the strike was for an improvement of the immediate 10 per cent pay offer and that discussions with the

employers' side of the national joint council had been suspended.

HOME NEWS

SNP to join Lib-Lab backbenchers against EEC nuclear directive

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour, Liberal and Scottish nationalist backbenchers are to join forces in the Commons tonight to attack a European Commission directive on nuclear energy, which they say, flies in the face of feeling expressed in Parliament.

They have tabled an amendment stating that within the United Kingdom there is need for widespread public debate on the report of the Windscale Inquiry before reprocessing policies are determined. It calls for a full public inquiry and parliamentary debate before any decision is taken on the construction of any commercial demonstration fast reactor.

Those who have signed the amendment object to a phrase in one of the directives that states that the demonstration of fast-breeder reactor technologies by industry "should continue without interruption." They also complain that there is an implicit expectation in

Euro-poll debate may be put back a day

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The possibility of the Government moving the next stage of the European elections debate from Tuesday to Wednesday next week was causing puzzlement at Westminster last night.

With Parliament recessing for Christmas on Friday next week there is little enough time to meet the Government's latest pledge to its European partners in Brussels yesterday.

Others who have signed the amendment are Mr Blenkinsop (South Shields), Mr Cook (Edinburgh Central) and both Labour; Mr Thompson, Scott and National Party MP for Galloway and Mr D. Pentland, Liberal MP for Truro.

Mr Abse said: "The European move flies in the face of the general opinion expressed in the Commons last Friday when all sides were sympathetic to the view that there should be a full debate in the House on the Windscale report before any decision was reached."

That has been suggested by Mrs Thatcher. But there has so far, Conservative suspect, say, been no sign of government action. Some MPs suspect that if the Government decided to put matters off by one day it might hope that members would start drifting away by Christmas.

That might help the clause through if enough Labour MPs abstained who otherwise would have voted against.

The passage of PR, or its defeat by a small anti-Labour vote, would please dissident Liberals, while Mr Steel, their leader, to make the issue prominent to overturn what he sees as the price of maintaining the pact with the Government.

Mr Steel, returned yesterday to blaming the Conservatives. "It seems incredible to me" he said in remarks prepared for a London luncheon meeting,

"that the party of such European traditions as Churchill's, Home's and Heath's could falter now, but there is some evidence that they will seek to use their leader's antipathy to any form of proportional representation in any place at any time, except Northern Ireland, and to oppose the only method of getting our delegation elected in time."

Mr Steel denounced Mrs Thatcher's suggestion that new constituencies could be delineated in time, "by-passing all the democratic and independent procedures of the boundary commission".

But discredited Liberals are in charge of organizing what is believed to be the first all-party lobby of MPs on behalf of PR.

In all, 17 organizations are backing the lobby next Tuesday but the emphasis is on the "undecided" Conservatives.

The appeal committee decided to set up a small working party to draft the party's own manifesto. Its members will be Mr

Labour left snubs European socialists' manifesto

By Our Political Reporter

Labour European supporters who would like to see the party have a common manifesto with other countries in fighting direct elections to the European Parliament suffered a setback yesterday.

The party's international committee decided to have nothing to do with a draft manifesto drawn up by the European Federation of Socialist Parties.

Left-wing critics described the draft as federalist in tone and said it spoke about economic monetary union, both of which were contrary to Labour Party policy.

The committee decided to set up a small working party to draft the party's own manifesto. Its members will be Mr

another directive that reprocessing should go ahead.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who tabled the amendment, said last night: "If Britain is hustled by the European Community into an element of reprocessing it will mean we shall be actively participating in the sabotage of the initiative statement by President Carter, who has, to prevent proliferation, pleaded for reprocessing to be halted."

Others who have signed the amendment are Mr Blenkinsop (South Shields), Mr Cook (Edinburgh Central), both Labour; Mr Thompson, Scott and National Party MP for Galloway and Mr D. Pentland, Liberal MP for Truro.

Mr Abse said: "The European move flies in the face of the general opinion expressed in the Commons last Friday when all sides were sympathetic to the view that there should be a full debate in the House on the Windscale report before any decision was reached."

That has been suggested by Mrs Thatcher. But there has so far, Conservative suspect, say, been no sign of government action. Some MPs suspect that if the Government decided to put matters off by one day it might hope that members would start drifting away by Christmas.

That might help the clause through if enough Labour MPs abstained who otherwise would have voted against.

The passage of PR, or its defeat by a small anti-Labour vote, would please dissident Liberals, while Mr Steel, their leader, to make the issue prominent to overturn what he sees as the price of maintaining the pact with the Government.

Mr Steel, returned yesterday to blaming the Conservatives. "It seems incredible to me" he said in remarks prepared for a London luncheon meeting,

"that the party of such European traditions as Churchill's, Home's and Heath's could falter now, but there is some evidence that they will seek to use their leader's antipathy to any form of proportional representation in any place at any time, except Northern Ireland, and to oppose the only method of getting our delegation elected in time."

Mr Steel denounced Mrs Thatcher's suggestion that new constituencies could be delineated in time, "by-passing all the democratic and independent procedures of the boundary commission".

But discredited Liberals are in charge of organizing what is believed to be the first all-party lobby of MPs on behalf of PR.

In all, 17 organizations are backing the lobby next Tuesday but the emphasis is on the "undecided" Conservatives.

Preparing lessons outside school hours 'part of job'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Time spent outside school hours in preparing lessons and marking books is an essential part of a teacher's job, the Employment Appeal Tribunal ruled yesterday. The ruling may give thousands of part-time teachers extra protection under the law.

The tribunal allowed an appeal by Mrs Jane Lake, a part-time assistant teacher at Greenward School, Hockley, Essex, against an industrial tribunal ruling that she did not work enough hours to enable her to allege unfair dismissal by her employer, Essex County Council.

Mrs Lake was engaged by the council for a total of 19 hours and 25 minutes at school. That included three hours and 40 minutes of "free time" for marking and preparation of lessons outside the classroom, the council said.

She argued that to teach properly she had to do extra work at home, and that that would bring the total time she normally worked each week to more than 21 hours, the minimum required for protection under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

Law Report, page 20



On the first day of Christmas

Retiring woman police chief puts case for speedy punishment

Brainwashed parents blamed for crime rise

By Penny Symon

Whenever Chief Supt Mary Wedlake begins to feel pessimistic about the rise in juvenile crime she consoles herself by remembering that "there are a lot of nice kids about, and they are the majority".

Miss Wedlake has had an opportunity to meet many of them. She holds special responsibility within the Metropolitan Police for all matters concerning children and young people. Her Community Relations Branch took on a limited responsibility towards them after the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, and that was expanded in 1973 to include all matters concerning juveniles and the missing persons bureau.

Other things here seem left by Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, the next day of the Bill before a committee of the House of Commons.

Some of the things Avis, Hertz and Godfrey Davis say about us are unprintable.



One can't blame them.

How would you feel if your fastest-growing competitor could compete like this:

Taken from current tariffs: Swan National 1st June 1977, Avis 1st July 1977, Godfrey Davis 4th July 1977, Hertz October 1977.

TYPE OF CAR	SWAN NATIONAL	AVIS	GODFREY DAVIS	HERTZ
FORD ESCORT 1100L OR SIMILAR	DAILY PER MILE £4.25 (5p) UNLIMITED WEEKLY £49.45	£4.95 (5½p) £60.00	£4.95 (5½p) £59.50	(GL model) £4.95 (6p) £90.00
FORD CORTINA 1100L OR SIMILAR	DAILY PER MILE £5.85 (6p) UNLIMITED WEEKLY £63.05	£6.25 (6½p) £75.00	£6.25 (6½p) £71.75	£7.00 (8p) £115.00
FORD CORTINA ESTATE 1600L OR SIMILAR	DAILY PER MILE £6.75 (7p) UNLIMITED WEEKLY £72.80	£8.50 (8½p) £102.00	£8.25 (8½p) £94.50	(GL model) £11.00 (11p) Not shown
FORD GRANADA GL OR SIMILAR	DAILY PER MILE £9.75 (10p) UNLIMITED WEEKLY £109.85	£13.00 (12½p) N/A	£12.50 (13p) £141.75	(Ghia model) £19.00 (19p) Not shown

Compare them and see how much you can save with Swan National.

There is no doubt, figures like these talk. Their message is vast savings for any company renting cars from us.

Now. Who are we and how are we able to offer rates like these? Swan National is a British Company. We're five years old, and growing faster than any of the others.

Already, we're big. We have 70 locations around the country, sensibly-sited to get your car to you fast, wherever you may be. Each operates our one-way rental system at no extra charge.

Our fleet of fine cars for short and long term rental is possibly the largest in the land.

Ever since we began, we've been careful about overheads, putting our resources where they matter most to give you a better car, a better service, a better deal.

In a word, we're businessmen. So good businessmen are switching to us, and our competitors are gnashing their teeth.

If you'd like to know more, ring Tony Grimshaw on 01-995 9242. Ask him about volume discounts, long term leasing, and van rental. About credit arrangements, and our InterRent link-up in 33 countries. About the range of cars we offer and the high standards we work to.

It's all very good news indeed. And, of course, ask him about money.

That's the best bit.

SWAN NATIONAL



FOR YOUR NEAREST BRANCH SEE YELLOW PAGES, OR WRITE TO
305/307 HIGH ROAD, CHISWICK, LONDON W4 4HH.

Make the switch and make more money.

HOME NEWS

Chancellor beats off left-wing critics of government pay policy

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, beat off his left-wing critics inside the party yesterday when he rejected their suggestion that the Government was heading for electoral disaster if it continued its present economic policies.

His most trenchant critic was Mr Norman Atkinson, treasurer of the Labour Party, who stated that it was not the economists but the geologists who discovered North Sea oil who were making life bearable.

If the Government continues down the road on which it is set the party will go into deep defeat at the next election, from which the Labour Party can never recover," he predicted.

But Mr Healey would have none of it when he replied to a debate at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. If the progress continued in the next 12 months as it had done in the previous year the party had every chance of winning the general election, with the support of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the party in the country, he said.

The Chancellor offered few hints as to his thinking on the new stage of pay policy, although he responded favourably to the comments of Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, who in a recent article suggested that the initiative would best come from the trade unions.

But he continued: "The Government has an inescapable responsibility for saying what increase in earnings it thinks the country can afford. The more the unions and employers can cooperate on deciding how to deal with differentials and incentives within that limit the better. The problem will not go away if we ignore it."

The Chancellor, sticking firmly to the 10 per cent guidelines said it was not a policy devised by him and the Treasury torture chamber but was worked out collectively by the Cabinet.

Turning to his critics who Healey said it was fair to ask how much higher they wanted

Government to set up social work training fund

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

to see Britain's inflation rate than that in other countries.

"We have been asked to allow more flexibility in our pay policy," he said. "In fact,

the settlements already made

there has been a great variety

of combinations between in-

creases in basic rates and pro-

ductivity increases. And large

firms have used the 'kitty'

principle to negotiate a spread

of earings as wide as 7 to 14

per cent for the same bar-

gaining group.

"But the fact is there have so far been no significant settlements which would produce an earnings increase below the 10 per cent guide-

line, and there have been

given an indication of his aims.

Chief among them is the desire to deflect public hostility from Whitehall. By the time he retires in 1982 he would like the Civil Service to have regained the esteem in which it was held in the late 1940s after its herculean, if improvised, achievements during the Second World War.

Quiet leadership expected from new Head of Home Civil Service

Sir Ian Bancroft is anxious to dispel the public's hostile attitude to Whitehall

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Ian Bancroft, whose appointment as Head of the Home Civil Service was announced last week, has begun to disclose the style of leadership he will adopt as head of his profession. He is unlikely to make any public statements before taking up his post at the Civil Service Department on January 1, but his closest confidants in Whitehall have been given an indication of his aims.

Pressure for such a fund has grown in the wake of fears that 600 training places would not be filled for the 1977-78 financial year because of public spending cuts. Local authorities, restricted in the number of staff they could take on because of the cuts, were reluctant to second social workers for training.

So I must ask those who demand greater flexibility to tell me which unions in which negotiations should accept earnings increases well below 10 per cent in order to make room for other settlements in the extra grants of departmental money available for postgraduate students. The number of social workers with the main professional qualification, the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work, was steadily increasing in spite of the economic situation.

He continued: "The department is now discussing with the local authority associations the creation of a central training fund with equal shares being paid in by the Department of Health and Social Security and the local authorities.

He was satisfied that the new fund would cope with any sort of crisis in training next year and pointed out that the department was already providing help with the administrative costs of courses leading to the new Certificate of Social Service. That qualification is intended mainly for existing staff in the social services, particularly those in residential care.

The debate had been initiated by the left-wing Tribune Group, which wants a restoration of public spending cuts and more flexibility in the 10 per cent guidelines in the public and private sectors.

Mr Fletcher, chairman of the group, said the working of the wages policy was as severe as any in the past. He called for more flexibility, particularly for workers subject to national agreements.

no easy answers to contemporary attacks on the Civil Service. He sees them as part of a wider reaction against "the system". He is convinced, however, that policy successes are needed to dispel the impression of failure and incompetence.

His friends, who have been at pains to mitigate the impression of reticence Sir Ian has given in many quarters, say he is determined that civil servants should demonstrate their ability to assist ministers in governing the country well. Whitehall should be more open in displaying its successes.

Whitehall expects a quiet style of leadership from Sir Ian. He has intimated that his model will be the late Lord Bridges, who set a dignified, elevated tone as Head of the Home Civil Service when Sir Ian entered the Treasury in 1947.

Mr J. Jones calls for talk-ins, not walk-outs

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, appealed for industrial peace when he delivered the annual Richard Dimbleby Lecture last night.

In a message to "fellow trade unionists" he said: "The world does not owe us a living, and we must not be afraid to tackle our own shortcomings. There are too many strikes. All of them have a reason, but many could be avoided by more discussion of conciliation."

Peace in industry was more important than a further period of pay restraint, Mr Jones told an invited audience at Clothworkers' Hall, London. The lecture was televised on BBC 1.

He saw the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) as the answer to many difficulties, but said that it was bogged down with work.

Mr Jones deplored physical attacks on the police or anyone else, and said that took place outside the Grunwick factory should be avoided at all costs.

The Scarman inquiry into Grunwick had not been accepted, and the deadlock continued. That was of approach did more harm to the economy and good relations in industry than the actions of the most militant worker.

It was not too late for Scarman to be accepted. Acceptance of such awards were positive contributions to industrial progress. The negative attitude was industrial sabotage.

The argument was clear. If strikes were to be avoided, industrial justice must be made available easily and speedily. There was no use condemning a strike unless one was working in its place, something that would allow the grievance to be ventilated and the case to be properly presented.

People wanted the unions to return to normal negotiation for new settlements. People must be persuaded to get round the table over industrial difficulties. The idea must be developed of the talk-in, rather than the walk-out.

"But if the unions are to play their part in this, they need to be able to negotiate freely, independently of the Government's view on earnings. No one understands better. But the Government would do better to urge both sides of industry to get together to raise production levels and increase efficiency and investment."

Mr Jones said that too often ordinary people were the victims when trade unions tried to force a result from employers or the Government. Indifference to the effects on the public would be contrary to good trade union principles.

He continued: "I am not suggesting that we abandon the right to strike. That is the essence of our freedom. But I believe there is a need to reduce the number of strikes by finding alternative ways to resolve our difference."

Industrial democracy would mean fewer strikes and lead to greater understanding about issues like the closed shop.

"There is no doubt about it. Power lies with the employer, but with the growth of the unions there is a more balanced relationship with give and take on both sides. And that is how it should be."

Leading article, page 19

Son buried in a field, court told

From John Young
Planning Reporter

Stephen Menkenjoff, aged 19, was treated like a lackey by his robust father, a farmworker, it was stated at Bodmin Crown Court, Cornwall, yesterday by Mr David Owen-Thomas, QC for the prosecution. "He was savagely beaten."

The weapons included high tension cables, scaffolding, a shovel, broomstick, fence post and a potato tray, counsel added. The young man also had a knife thrown at him, and he was hurtled at him, and he was punched repeatedly.

He was seen tethered outside his cottage home and was not allowed to leave the farm for fear that people would see the tell-tale marks of violence, Mr Owen-Thomas continued.

Counsel alleged that the young man was eventually killed by his father and buried in a corner of a field.

William Menkenjoff, aged 33, of Ruth Vale, St Mary's Isles of Scilly, denied murdering his son, between December 25, 1975, and March 1 last. He also pleaded not guilty to four charges of causing his son grievous bodily harm, but admitted intending to prevent the holding of an inquest by burying the body.

"The story we have to tell is one of repeated bullying and acts of savage violence aimed at this youth," Mr Owen-Thomas said. One of the defendant's daughters frequently saw the father hitting and kicking his son.

At the end of October, 1975, the son went to a dentist and three of his front teeth were found to be damaged beyond repair. "The violence had been such that it had broken off large parts of the crowns of the teeth," counsel said.

Earlier, the jury had been shown four ribs, with five fractures. Mr Owen-Thomas said a pathologist would tell them that three of the ribs had been broken some months before the young man's death. A fourth rib had been fractured twice, "some time in the last few days of the life of this youth," he said.

Mr Owen-Thomas said that when the young man died Mr Menkenjoff said he could not afford a proper funeral. "After Menkenjoff had dug a shallow grave in California Field, the body was taken in a car and wheeled to the graveside in a wheelbarrow covered with tarpaulin." The body was put in the grave and earth and logs were put on top, counsel said.

London fire bomb

A small fire-bomb placed under a window at the Spanish consul's office in Draycott Place, Chelsea, early yesterday, failed to go off properly.

New measures of prosperity and success advocated

From John Young
Planning Reporter

fundamentally wrong with economic lines of thought that lead to such waste of men's lives and destruction of materials."

One Victorian ancestor would be appalled or grieved that the better part of a century later, we were still planning for levels of automation, communications and sanitation available in their day. We had to wait until yesterday by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, although it noted that Mr Enoch made no mention of the size of the fund. But the fund would provide a more stable basis for social work training.

The debate had been initiated by the left-wing Tribune Group, which wants a restoration of public spending cuts and more flexibility in the 10 per cent guidelines in the public and private sectors.

Mr Fletcher, chairman of the group, said the working of the wages policy was as severe as any in the past. He called for more flexibility, particularly for workers subject to national agreements.

So I must ask those who demand greater flexibility to tell me which unions in which negotiations should accept earnings increases well below 10 per cent in order to make room for other settlements in the extra grants of departmental money available for postgraduate students. The number of social workers with the main professional qualification, the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work, was steadily increasing in spite of the economic situation.

He continued: "The department is now discussing with the local authority associations the creation of a central training fund with equal shares being paid in by the Department of Health and Social Security and the local authorities.

He was satisfied that the new fund would cope with any sort of crisis in training next year and pointed out that the department was already providing help with the administrative costs of courses leading to the new Certificate of Social Service. That qualification is intended mainly for existing staff in the social services, particularly those in residential care.

The debate had been initiated by the left-wing Tribune Group, which wants a restoration of public spending cuts and more flexibility in the 10 per cent guidelines in the public and private sectors.

Mr Fletcher, chairman of the group, said the working of the wages policy was as severe as any in the past. He called for more flexibility, particularly for workers subject to national agreements.

Mr Thomas Williams, Shepherd of the Year, with Thingummyjig, the 14-month-old steer that won the supreme cattle championship.

Scots partnership that has won the supreme championship in recent years.

Results:

Supreme championship and best in show: Mr John Lascelles, breeder, exhibitor and owner, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire; reserve, Mr D. T. Davies, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.

Reserve Supreme: Mr R. Ogden, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.

Charolais beef breed which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent. Best pen: Shropshire, Mr J. Williams; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope, Kent; reserve, A. & J. Williams.

Charolais cattle which was unrepresented in the competition.

Reserve Supreme: Mr G. Leaderbutter, Longhope,

HOME NEWS

Public funding urged for London's three main music colleges

By Kenneth Gossling

Arts Reporter

A committee set up four years ago to consider the training of professional musicians has proposed that the three main colleges of music in London should become part of the public sector, being maintained by local authorities or become colleges of London University.

The three are the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music and Trinity College of Music.

Explaining its reasons, the report, commissioned by Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, says: "It is unsatisfactory in principle that the form of state subsidy provided to the most eminent music colleges in the country should be one of a guarantee against loss rather than a positive programme for the development of musical training and education."

"Instrumental music has been unduly kept out of the mainstream of higher education to its disadvantage. Now that the taxpayer is making a direct subsidy to these colleges as well as giving the indirect subsidy that is obtained from student grants and fees, then it is surely right that instrumental music training in London should take its full place in higher education, as in Scotland, Wales and the rest of England."

This recommendation is one of 29, directed, according to the committee's chairman, Lord Vaizey, to more effective expenditure, with more money going to a few schools and colleges and savings made by reducing the number of students at colleges of education.

"We want to make the training of professional musicians more effective and more helpful to musicians themselves and to their audiences," he says.

The number of people in posts requiring musical train-

Unity plea by Tory to defeated challengers

ing was more than 36,000 in 1975, the last year quoted by the committee.

Music colleges should concentrate mainly on the training of intending performers and instrumental teachers,

the report says, rather than on those intending to become class music teachers or merely seeking a higher education.

It recommends a reduction in the number of students entering music colleges, which should offer four-year, five-degree courses carrying mandatory student grants. Orchestral playing should get a higher priority, and the ratio of teachers to students should be increased.

Fees for part-time teachers in the London colleges, which are notoriously low, should be linked to full-time salaries for comparable posts elsewhere in higher education.

The committee shares the concern of principals of the London colleges over the low salaries of professors in their colleges and recommends large increases.

Referring to the school-age musicians, the report expresses concern at the wide disparities in spending among local education authorities in different parts of the country. It says they should be prepared to support gifted children at specialist music schools.

The report also notes the needs of the young composer and suggests that the Arts Council should consider giving more funds for the preparation and playing of new music as soon as the composers emerge from full-time study.

Similarly, funds should be provided to enable the opera houses to maintain one or two young conductors in addition to their normal establishment.

Training Musicians (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 98 Portland Place, London WIN 4ET, £1.50).

Commercial art galleries, 3: Selling to the rich takes showmanship

Fruits of van Gogh's canny Scots flatmate

By Roger Berthoud

All an art dealer really needs to be in business is an eye, some money, a great deal of knowledge and some contacts. Mr Edward Speelman, for example, never had a gallery but made a lot of money dealing in Dutch pictures from a couple of rooms three floors up in Piccadilly, before leaving for Switzerland and handing over to his son. He sold only about thirty top-class pictures a year.

Many dealers have a streak of the showman in them. Galleries enable them to indulge that flair and generate their own history and associations that can be not unhelpful, especially when dealing with the public.

Reid and Lefevre, of Bruton Street, the leading specialists in Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, are a case in point. Their association with the Impressionists goes back to 1886, when Alex Reid, a Glasgow dealer's son, went to Paris, got to know Vincent van Gogh, and shared flat with him.

He met most of the Impressionists because a champion of their work and marketing it back to Glasgow. Little can be imagined that in 1875 the gallery he helped to found in 1925 would sell a van Gogh to an unnamed client for more than a million pounds.

The firm is now in the hands of Gerald and Desmond Corcoran and Mr Martin Summers, son of the late steel magnate, Sir Spencer Summers. Since the gallery showed such artists as Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat, Modigliani, Utrillo and Picasso in the 1930s, many of their

finest works have gone into museums, never to return.

"Luckily, painters like Renoir, Cézanne and Degas were very prolific," Mr Summers says. "We know where all their major pictures in private hands are located and there are oeuvre catalogues and we have either to get there first or pay more than anyone else when they come on the market." That requires considerable nerve.

"There are three ways of selling: by auction with a reserve; by asking us to buy it; or by giving it to us to sell on commission, a flat rate of 15 per cent. It used to be 10 per cent, but you have to insure, possibly clean and reframe. Almost 90 per cent is sold

abroad, almost exclusively to private clients. There are a lot of rich people in the world. There has been a sad decline in collecting here, but there are signs it is coming back."

Clients include Greeks, Swiss and a lot of Americans. Some Japanese are coming back after spending prodigious sums, not always wisely, between 1959 and 1974, when they dropped out (preceded by the Italians, who have stayed out).

Mr Summers spends at least four months a year visiting collectors abroad. "They want to keep up to date. You establish a rapport, so when he is in a buying mood he might come and see you. He may say: 'What have you got?' You bring out your bin by 12in transparencies, and the client can get a very good idea."

Mr Summers estimates that there are about fifteen big dealers in Impressionists in the world, mainly in New York, Paris and Basle. The chief competition in London is from Marlborough Fine Art, which was founded after the Second World War by two Viennese who met during the war in the Royal Pioneer Corps.

They were Mr Harry Fischer, who set up on his own in 1972 and died this year, and Mr Frank Lloyd, now retired and living mainly in Nassau and Paris. Mr David Somerset, heir of the Duke of Beaufort, Kitaj, and so on.

Marlborough is "auto-financed", as Mr Lloyd puts it. Probably 80 per cent of sales go abroad, mainly to private clients, for example Greek or American collectors who buy across the Impressionist and modern spectrum. But they also sell a lot to museums.

Museums may be slow to make up their collective mind (too slow for some dealers). "But when a museum has committed itself, it produces the money."

Next: Leading characters

Payments to county secretary 'not illegal'

The £8,000 lump payment and the £100-a-week inflation-proof life pension awarded to Mr Anthony Johnson, aged 42, when he retired from his job as county secretary of Hampshire through ill health, was legal, even though he took an £1,500-a-year job in Wales within a year, it was stated by the district auditor yesterday.

Hampshire County Council had taken no independent medical advice about his health. When it became known that Mr Johnson had been appointed head of legal services to the Welsh Land Authority in Cardiff, a complaint was made to Mr A. J. Kappler, the district auditor.

Mr Kappler has dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the pension deal was lawful and that Hampshire County Council's decision "was not so unreasonable as to contravene law".

Mr Keith Robinson, Hampshire's chief executive, said yesterday: "This finding confirms the council's view that it acted fairly and reasonably."

"In dealing publicly with any individual's health and pension particulars the county council has been, and will remain, understandably reserved and circumspect in its comments."

Councillor Frederick Emery Wallis, leader of the county council, said: "The decision was a vindication of the council's action."

Minister gives backing to neighbourhood councils

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Neighbourhood councils could help to prevent the inner-urban difficulties which the main cities were experiencing, Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in London yesterday.

Many of the issues emerging had arisen from the separation of government and local government departments and from their failure to identify with local communities. "We can overcome this by establishing neighbourhood councils to reinforce the democratic principle at grass-roots level."

Mr Freeson was launching a handbook explaining how to set up neighbourhood councils and how they can influence decision-making at local level. It was produced by Mr R. M. Knowles, past chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' general services committee.

Mr Freeson said much of the present disillusionment with politics came from resentment at the way important decisions were taken by remote national and local government. People could not identify with those bodies and felt powerless to

influence decisions. Neighbourhood councils, the equivalent of parish councils in an urban setting, could help to rectify the situation.

In a foreword to the handbook Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, emphasized the need for neighbourhood councils to establish good working arrangements with local authorities. "Neighbourhood councils are a form of grass-roots democratic representation at a truly local level. It is essential that they are complementary to and not rivals with democratic local authorities."

There are about 50 neighbourhood councils in England at present, some of which receive grants from local authorities, but most of the money needed to run them is raised within the community itself. The handbook describes a neighbourhood council, which should ideally be an identifiable community of between 5,000 and 10,000 people.

"Special and early" It differs from other local organizations because it represents all the people in one neighbourhood, not a sectional interest.

A Voice for Your Neighbourhood (Stationery Office, 50p).

Women who defied court order fined £150

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

Sheriff Nigel Thomson fined eight women from Danube Street, Edinburgh, £150 each at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday for continuing to use a house for prostitution in defiance of a court order.

He told Isabel Duncan, Audrey Graham, Hazel Wilkinson, Catherine Haigh, Sharon Townsend, Jean Thompson, Patricia Taylor and Anne Schofield that they could be fined up to £1,000 each.

Earlier he had told Mr Roger Ashman, solicitor for the defence, that fines were normally imposed on prostitutes who paid to pay. He added: "All I know about these ladies' capacity to pay is that the charge for sexual intercourse is £10 minimum a time. I have heard of 26 calls at the house over a period of five hours but I do not know how many girls were there. What overheads there may be in working out a net figure is a matter of speculation and there is nothing definitely known about any profits."

Mr Ashman said the women had assured him that because of the court proceedings they had little income.

Mr Vincent Belmonte, solicitor for Mrs Violet Eager, a daughter of the late Mrs Dora Noyce, who ran the house as a brothel for 40 years until her death in July, asked the sheriff to deal with the women severely. A custodial sentence might be appropriate.

Miss Eager had been granted an interim interdict to stop the house being used for the purposes of habitual prostitution. Mr Belmonte said he had received further affidavits from neighbours alleging further breaches of the court order.

Ban on Icelandic boats may end

Talks that could lead to a lifting of the ban on Icelandic fish landings at British ports began yesterday near Selby, North Yorkshire.

Pressure on Hull and Grimsby "bobbies" to accept Icelandic boats is increasing as catches from elsewhere diminish.

Today's Chase.



Otto Schoeppler—Chairman—Chase Manhattan Limited

The relationship bank that raises the large scale funds for the big deals.

The Chase covers every aspect of banking through its world-wide network, but to provide the very best service some specialized fields are handled by separate subsidiaries. Merchant banking is now so important that Chase has established a separate merchant banking company, Chase Manhattan Limited, headquartered in London and working closely with the world-wide Chase Network. It is one of the banks capable of handling the world's major financing deals. But, however large the sum of money involved, it is the enduring relationship between Chase and its borrowers that really matters.

Chase Manhattan Limited is there to help you and your organization raise the large scale funds you need. The solution to your problem may be a syndicated loan, a Eurobond issue, or a private placement or a combination of these as well as other sources.

Over the last year Chase has managed, or co-managed, syndicated loans worth over 10 billion dollars to governments, institutions, corporations and major projects all over the world.

Another important part of Chase Manhattan Limited's service covers direct investment in the USA. Specialists who know the American market in-depth are there to help you enter the US market via the direct investment route.

Chase Manhattan Limited is an integral part of the overall Chase organization which delivers to its customers a continuity of personal service and speed of response. It is this relationship that links you to so many other Chase services.

Chase Network Chase can provide vast sums of money in local and Eurocurrency and operates essential banking services in over 100 countries.

Chase Foreign Exchange

Chase has foreign exchange and money market operations in all the key markets of the world.

With European centers in London, Frankfurt,

Paris, Geneva, Vienna, Athens, Milan,

Luxembourg and Copenhagen, all linked directly with each other and with New York.

Chase Trade Financing

The in-depth knowledge of the world's big export opportunity markets with all their complexities is at your disposal through Chase's trade finance specialists.

Chase Information Group

You can't make decisions or even know where to look toward expansion without all the facts. Chase World Information Corporation provides just such information for companies around the world. Another company in the Chase Information Group is Chase Econometric Associates, today's most respected economic forecasting specialist.

Chase Energy Group

With over forty years experience working closely with the energy industry, Chase is a leader in this field. We are capable of providing assistance on the most complex energy related projects and financing.



CHASE

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD. France: 41 rue Cambon, Paris 75001. Germany: Taunusanlage 11, 6 Frankfurt/Main 1. Lyon, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Piraeus, Rome, Rotterdam, Salonic, Stuttgart, Vienna, Zurich.

WEST EUROPE

Third day of protest rioting in Malaga

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Dec 6

Left-wing demonstrators and riot police clashed in Malaga for the third day running today during a one-day strike staged in protest against the shooting of a young Communist worker by the police during Sunday's Andalucian home rule demonstration.

Police fired volleys after volleys of smoke and tear gas bombs, as well as rubber bullets, to disperse the demonstrators, particularly in the old quarter of the city.

Last night, after the shot worker's funeral, the headquarters of the extreme right-wing movement Fuerza Nueva were burnt down and the residence of the civil governor and the police barracks were attacked by several thousand stone-throwing demonstrators. Two policemen were seriously injured.

Neither of Malaga's two newspapers appeared today and most shops and bars were closed. Public transport was at a standstill and rubbish had not been collected from streets for two days.

Many balconies and windows were adorned with the green and white striped flag of Andalucia, with a black bow in the middle as a sign of mourning for the dead Communist.

The Cortes will study the causes of the violence in Malaga, the worst since the Civil War, at its next plenary session.

This evening, the Madrid newspaper *Diario 16* appeared with the sensational headline "Arde Málaga" (Malaga burns), reminding those Spaniards old enough to remember the burning of the city during the Civil War in 1936.

Other newspapers have pointed out that Andalucia now has its first martyr for the cause of autonomy.

In other parts of Andalucia, there were work stoppages.

A plastic bag containing over 600 of explosives was found this morning in the laundry of a small Civil Guards barracks outside San Sebastian. The explosives were timed to go off five minutes after they were discovered.

Santa's £25,000 haul

Octwil am See, Switzerland, Dec 6.—It seemed like early Christmas when a beaming Santa Claus strolled into a bank here today but instead of handing presents to the staff he drew a pistol and made off with 100,000 Swiss francs (£25,000).



President Giscard d'Estaing of France makes a point to Mr Callaghan before the start of yesterday's European Community summit meeting in Brussels.

Soares plea for end to time-wasting

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Dec 6

Dr Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, today asked Parliament for a vote of confidence in his minority Socialist Party Government, saying that the country's economic crisis was so grave that "we cannot waste time on political problems".

He called for the vote after weeks of intensive negotiations with opposition parties failed to produce agreement on a national austerity plan.

Speaking at the start of a marathon two-day debate, Dr Soares said he was asking the Assembly to decide on two things: should the Government be given more time in power; and did Parliament accept in principle the present negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its demand that Portugal's balance of payments deficit be reduced by a third.

At present the outcome of the vote appears uncertain. The vote is expected late tomorrow night.

Nato chief urges aid for Turkey

From Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

Brussels, Dec 6

Nato defence ministers were warned in Brussels today of an urgent need to give military assistance and aid to Turkey and Portugal on the alliance's troubled frontiers.

The warning from General H. F. Zerner, Commander-in-Chief of Norway's armed forces, was delivered at a meeting of the United States Congress, which remains reluctant to endorse a \$1,000m (£555m) defence agreement with Turkey as a result of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus three years ago.

The present gap in conventional capabilities between Nato and the Warsaw Pact continued to widen, he said, and shortcomings on the northern and southern flanks were of particular concern.

Some of the allies needed help, particularly in modern equipment if they were to play their full part in Western defence. "It is not possible for the alliance as a whole to suffer." If Nato failed to fill its strategic voids, somebody else would do so.

In a review of the military balance for Nato's defence planning committee General Gunder-

sen said that a "serious numerical shortfall" in ships was the main concern of Western naval chiefs.

Despite improvements in the allied forces, they were failing to keep pace with the airborne, surface and sub-surface threat posed by the Warsaw Pact.

As for the balance of forces on land and in the air there was a trend in the Warsaw Pact towards numerical equality. It was the pact's programme of qualitative improvements which was worrying the West.

The present gap in conventional forces was largely attributable to Nato's allocation of "insufficient resources" to defence.

The target of a 3 per cent increase in spending which was established at the alliance's summit meeting in London last May was a promising step forward. But it would not be enough in itself.

Asked at a press conference about his opinion on possible Nato deployment of the controversial "tactical nuclear weapons" and the speed of reinforcement of peacekeeping armaments.

The British, the Americans and the West Germans are putting pressure on the Dutch to station another brigade of troops in West Germany.

Although the Netherlands, like Brinda, contributes one corps to Nato's Northern Army Group, only one brigade is stationed in the ground near its battlefield positions.

Greek-Turkish meeting, page 8

ADVERTISEMENT

LIGA POR LA PAZ Y LA DIGNIDAD HUMANA

THE RIGHTS OF MAN MUST BELONG TO ALL

They were not on their guard, those peaceful workers and gay, confident children.

They were Argentinians, parents of ours, dear people who knew nothing of war, and yet, they too lost their lives, that inalienable Right of Man which terrorism had not respected.

They were the innocent victims of the deadly machine gun or the underhanded bomb. Real victims, made up of body and blood and who today have departed or who will forever remain marked by the acts of terrorism.

Pain and despair do not push us towards revenge. Contrary to the killers themselves, we do not call on the international organizations. We are entirely confident in the justice of our country, so unjustly attacked by rumours and false witnesses.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW NAMES AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF CIVILIAN AND INNOCENT VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

4-9-73	Emilio Horacio Larrea, General Manager of the National Union (Bs. As.)
-11-73	Jose Ignacio Rucci, General Secretary of the Workers National Union (Bs. As.)
-11-73	John Swint, Manager of TRANSA (Cordoba)
28-4-74	Jorge Vicente Quiroga, Former Judge of CAFENEPA (Bs. As.)
15-7-74	Dr Arturo Mor Roig, Former Home Minister (Bs. As.)
27-7-74	Ricardo Goya, Manager of IKA RENAULT (Cordoba)
13-9-74	Carlos Alberto Saenz, Comando de Organización (Chaco)
17-9-74	Dante Ruben Balcanera, Delegate Department of Employment
19-9-74	Alfredo Pablo Miotti, Stock-breeder (Bs. As.)
19-9-74	Alberto Pach, Manager Molinos Rio de la Plata (Bs. As.)
24-9-74	Ricardo Alborn, Brother-in-law of an Army Officer (Bs. As.)
3-1-75	Juan Mario Russo, Civil servant Social Welfare (Bs. As.)
2-10-74	Jordan Bruno Genta, University Professor (Bs. As.)
26-11-74	Mario Fernandez, Teacher (Baha Blanca)
2-12-74	Youngest daughter of Captain Humberto Viole
3-12-74	Ruben Domingo, Adviser (Bs. As.)
4-12-74	Ramon Zamaniago, Staff Manager LA CANTABRICA (Bs. As.)
14-12-74	Antonio De Santos Laranguira, General Manager of the Fishing Industry (Bs. As.)
22-12-74	Carlos A. Sacher, Teacher (Bs. As.)
29-12-74	Hector Mosquera, Industrialist (Bs. As.)
30-12-74	Roberto Abejón, General Manager Fab. MILUZ (Bs. As.)
30-12-74	Manuel Martinez, Staff Manager Fab. MILLUZ (Bs. As.)
5-1-75	Jorge Zarfla, Staff Manager Fab. BENDIX (Bs. As.)
21-1-75	Armando Canziani, General Manager of Delegations Department of Employment (Bs. As.)
14-12-75	Juan A. Chavez, General Secretary of the Sugar Industry Union Concepcion (Tucuman)
8-3-75	Adelino Romero, Town councillor (Chaco)
17-2-75	Hipolito Acuña, Member of Parliament (Bs. As.)
18-2-75	Pelix Villafane, Corporative Delegate Fab. FITAM (Bs. As.)
21-2-75	Teodoro Ponce, Deputy Secretary UOM (Santa Fe)
23-2-75	Sigifredo Aracno, Owner of a Hotel
26-2-75	John Patrick Egan, U.S. Consul (Cordoba)
7-3-75	Jorge Raul Capitanelli, Doctor (Santa Fe)
20-3-75	Carlos Piantoni, Lawyer (Mar del Plata)
20-3-75	Renaldo Rodriguez, Leader UOM (Mantanza-Bs. As.)
1-4-75	Hector Sarrode, Shipbuilding Union (Bs. As.)
4-6-75	Raul Amelung, Manager ACINDAR (Villa Constitucion)

THE RIGHTS OF MAN FOR ALL, BUT THE DUTIES OF MAN SHOULD ALSO BE PERFORMED BY ALL

MARIO BENITO DE LOS SANTOS
President

Poste address: CASILLA DE CORREO 19—Bella Vista—Prov. De Buenos Aires.

FEDERICO VOLPI
Secretary

Italy repeats Diocletian's price curbs failure

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Dec 6

Whatever happened to the Government's war on rising prices?

There was one: people vaguely remember it and recall a promising official campaign by which citizens would be informed of the prices they could properly be charged for foodstuffs, and given a telephone number to ring if some cheating grocer tried to make more than the law allowed.

It all comes back after yesterday's announcement by the national fruit and vegetable wholesalers' association—in tones of some alarm—that they are already having to pay 150 to 200 per cent more to the producer, than that same year. If nothing were done, the heights of the absurd would have been reached by Christmas, they said.

They went the old structure of market-rate established and replaced with something new which would allow political authorities, producers and shopkeepers to arrive at fair prices "after an open and democratic dialogue".

The last attempt at popular involvement in price control goes back to the summer of 1973, when the Prime Minister was Signor Mariano Rumor. It might as well have been the Emperor Diocletian who in AD 301 published an edict specifying maximum prices to try to control the cost of living in an empire facing decadence.

His *Editio de maximis pretiis* did not have much success.

But this did not deter Signor Rumor's Government from doing the same 1,672 years later and burning up a list of prices, province by province, which had to be displayed in shops so that customers could check that they were not being overcharged.

The effect was to raise prices in small towns and villages to the level sanctioned by the prefects who sit in the provincial capitals.

The real difference between Signor Rumor and the emperor, however, was that his Government devised the novel idea of issuing a telephone number which customers could dial to report excessive prices.

The British, the Americans and the West Germans are putting pressure on the Dutch to station another brigade of troops in West Germany.

Although the Netherlands, like Brinda, contributes one corps to Nato's Northern Army Group, only one brigade is stationed in the ground near its battlefield positions.

Greek-Turkish meeting, page 8

OVERSEAS

Mr Carter accuses Russia of continued human rights abuses

From David Cross

Washington, Dec 6

President Carter has accused the Soviet Union and East European countries of failing to live up to the Helsinki pact by continuing to violate human rights.

In a report to Congress published this week, Mr Carter said that claims of compliance by the Soviet Union and its allies were contradicted by "the reality of Eastern societies and by specific incidents" like the persecution of people trying to encourage their Governments to implement the Helsinki Conference two years ago.

The President is required to report to a congressional commission every six months about the way in which the Helsinki pact is being implemented by the 35 signatories. The latest report lists what Mr Carter calls "a representative sample" of human rights infringements by East European governments.

On a more positive note, Poland has recently announced a general amnesty for about 10,000 prisoners, including human rights activists and workers imprisoned after civil disturbances in the summer of last year, Mr Carter says.

These kind words for the Polish Government may not be entirely coincidental. Warsaw will be the only port of call in Eastern Europe for Mr Carter when he tours Asia and Europe at the end of the year.

Other abuses include the imprisonment of several thousand people to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki pact have been sentenced recently to labour camps for periods of seven and 10 years respectively.

In Czechoslovakia, Mr Carter says, the authorities continue to try to silence members of the Charter 77 human rights movement. They like their Russian counterparts, are seeking conformity with various international agreements, including the Helsinki pact.

Other abuses include the imprisonment of several thousand East Germans for trying to leave the country without permission, religious persecution in most East European countries and the use of psychiatric hospitals to suppress political dissent in the Soviet Union.

On a more positive note, Poland has recently announced a general amnesty for about 10,000 prisoners, including human rights activists and workers imprisoned after civil disturbances in the summer of last year, Mr Carter says.

These kind words for the Polish Government may not be entirely coincidental. Warsaw will be the only port of call in Eastern Europe for Mr Carter when he tours Asia and Europe at the end of the year.

Sabotage check after atom plant blast

From Kuldeep Nayak

Delhi, Dec 6

Mr Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, announced today that intelligence officers would join in the official investigation into Saturday's explosion at a heavy water plant vital to the country's atomic energy programme.

He was speaking in Parliament after members of both Houses had voiced their suspicion that the blast at the Baroda plant in Gujarat had been caused by sabotage.

While some members alleged that the Andhra Marg, an extremist group blamed for recent attacks in India and abroad, might be behind the explosion, others suspected the hand of foreign agencies, which they said would like to block India's atomic energy programme.

Mr Desai said he shared the MP's concern but made it plain that the Government would not

act on mere suspicion. At the same time he did not want to rule out any possibility.

Anybody found to be involved in causing the explosion would be dealt with severely and properly.

Mr Desai announced the appointment of a high-level committee, including Home Ministry intelligence experts, to investigate the blast.

The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, heading a technical team, has gone to Baroda to make an on-the-spot study. The Prime Minister said that till the examination is over, "it is difficult to give an idea about the extent of damage, the time that the repairs will take and what it will cost."

The government is already perturbed over a series of train accidents involving derailments which have clearly been caused by sabotage. Government agencies have been unable to trace those responsible.

Whale kill quota ignores plea by conservationists

Tokyo, Dec 6.—The 17-nation International Whaling Commission today set next year's total sperm whale catch quota in the North Pacific at 6,444, ignoring conservationists' recommendation to cut the figure drastically.

The vote was seen as a victory for Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for about 75 per cent of the world's total whaling activities.

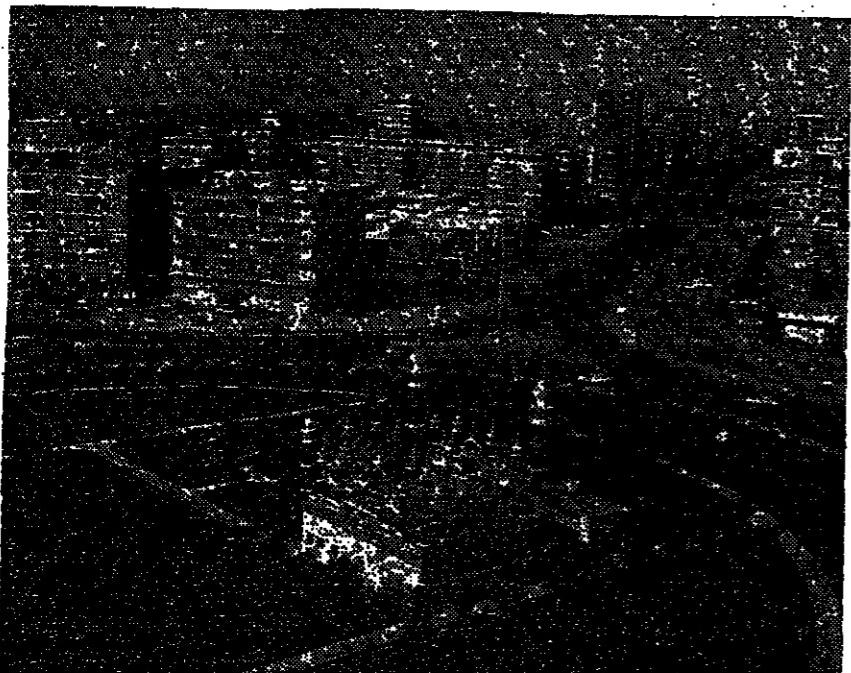
Last June, a commission meeting in Canberra decided to cut next year's quota from 7,200 to 6,763. The new quota includes 5,105 miles and 1,339 females, the state said.

The commission opened a special two-day session here today, also set a four-month closed season between March and June for catching male sperm whales over 45ft in length below a latitude of 40°N in an effort to help breeding.

Spassky, playing White, and Korchnoi joined the sixth game on Monday evening after 40 moves of a French defence. Today, after 15 minutes and four moves each, Spassky proposed the draw and Korchnoi agreed.—UPI.

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

That, in just three words, is the remarkable story of the success of the United Arab Emirates in just six short years. In that time—less time than it has taken some industrial nations to build a single factory in some cases—seven small and almost totally undeveloped states, each with its own fiercely independent local customs and attitudes, have welded together into a thriving and formidable federal nation-state whose voice is among the most influential and often heard of the Arab Nations. Seven states into one. In just six years. Partners for Progress. It is more than a slogan. It is a triumph, an achievement virtually unparalleled throughout history.



The small Mosque in Abu Dhabi, a vestige of the old capital city, now a landmark in one of the main squares in the capital and a striking contrast with the surrounding buildings.

THE CONSTITUTION

The UAE is today a country of some 32,300 square miles stretching from the Gulf of Oman on the Indian Ocean in the east, the Straits of Hormuz in the north and the borders with Qatar and Saudi Arabia in the south and west. The total population is estimated at about 650,000, of which Abu Dhabi emirate has some 235,000, Dubai 210,000, Sharjah 99,000, Ras al-Kaimah 38,000, Fujairah 27,000, Ajman 22,000, and Umm al-Qaiwain 17,000.

The federal capital and main seat of power is Abu Dhabi. The leading governing body of the UAE is the Supreme Council of Rulers, consisting of the rulers of the seven emirates headed by the Federal President Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi and Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, the Vice-President. The Supreme Council has responsibility under the 150-clause constitution for general policy on all major matters of state, including foreign affairs, defence, internal security, education, health, immigration, housing and development. Decisions require the approval of at least five members, including the Rulers of both Abu Dhabi and Dubai Presidents

and Vice-President are elected for five years and may be re-elected, as both Sheikh Zayed and Sheikh Rashid were at the end of last year.

Under the Supreme Council comes the Union Council of Ministers, or cabinet, headed by a Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers has executive authority to initiate laws and implement them and is collectively responsible to the Supreme Council. The President appoints individual members of the Council on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The people's forum is provided by the Federal National Council, or Parliament, consisting of 40 members elected for a two year term from each of the emirates. Abu Dhabi and Dubai are represented by eight members each, Sharjah and Ras al-Kaimah by six and four each from Fujairah, Ajman and Umm al-Qaiwain.

The Assembly, elected to the International Parliamentary Union this October, is entitled to discuss and if necessary propose amendments to federal laws presented by the cabinet, as well as debate any other matters of public interest it cares to.



Dubai Harbour, programmed to become the distribution centre for the entire Gulf region.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In the past six years vast sums of money have been invested in industrial development by the UAE government. The quest for industrialisation is also one for diversification—to widen the country's economic base to a range of industries and thus lessen dependence on crude oil exports as the major source of revenue. At the same time the country's economic planners are aware that the oil reserves are not inexhaustible and that alternative revenue earners must be established to provide for a smooth transition in the future.

The UAE's industrial development programme reflects the international trend of shifting industrial capacity to the developing nations. The range of industries which can be established to take full advantage of the state's crude oil and natural gas reserves are legion. The UAE is not limiting its industrialisation programme to petrochemicals alone. New factories will provide a range of commodities including flour, cement, asbestos, tiles, pipes, prefabricated housing units and dairy products. Allocations to the Ministry of Finance and Industry for 1977 reached almost Dhs 40 million, while for 1976 it was Dhs 33 million, showing a 20 per cent increase in investment in industry not based on oil.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company is responsible for the country's oil and oil related industries, which already include two VLCCs, its own drilling company, a chemical mud company, participation in an oil and fertilizer plant in Pakistan, and in Egypt's Suez oil pipelines.

The first oil refinery at Umm al Nar, near Abu Dhabi, was an important

step in the country's industrialisation programme. With a daily production of 15,000 barrels a day plans are under consideration for trebling this output to meet the whole domestic consumption of the Federation. A second refinery is planned to be operational within three-four years at Jebel Al Dhanna and an initial investment of \$500 million. Once operational this second plant will have an output of 120,000 barrels a day.

A petrochemical plant is to be located nearby, which will also be linked to a new deep-water port to facilitate the export of excess production. Bold new plans are also afoot to develop onshore liquid natural gas facilities to attempt to rival the already existing plant at Day Island, the first and largest of its kind in the Gulf.

The UAE's first cement plant has been operational since 1976, and is assisting in the ever growing demand from the construction industry for cement. A second cement factory is planned to be operational in 1978.

The demand of the construction industry has also ensured the viability of two plants producing prefabricated housing units at Al Ain.

An asbestos factory has been built at Umm al Quwain, with an initial production of 20,000 tons, which is hoped to be increased to 40,000 tons within the next few years.

Looking back at the past six years of the UAE's existence certain successfully completed projects stand out: Liquefied gas plant at Maqtaa with a daily output of 26 tonnes; Iron plant at Mureeza with a yearly output of 24,000 tonnes; Fertilizer plant at Musafah with a daily output of 80 tonnes; Plastic pipes factory at Mastah with output of 2,400 tons of various sizes of pipes; Air-condition assembly plant at Sharjah producing

20,000 units annually; two large scale projects, not directly linked to oil, demonstrate the breadth of vision behind the industrialisation programme of the Federation. One is the Dubai Dry Dock, scheduled for completion in 1979. This dock will be the largest of its kind in the world.

The facility will consist of three docks, one of which will be able to handle two 500,000 ton ships at the same time, or indeed, a single one million tonner, when the time comes that such ships are built. Additionally there will be eight berths for repair and maintenance, plus one for tanker cleaning—meeting the vital pollution risks in such busy sea lanes, and which are the nightmare of all countries with coasts on the Gulf. At the start of the operation 4,000 workers will find employment at these docks, while when these docks will operate at full capacity it is evaluated that 12,000 employees will be needed.

The other large scale project is an aluminium smelter, for which the contract was signed in April, 1976, and which will need four years to complete at an estimated cost of \$500 million. It is expected to be the biggest of its kind in the world and will initially have an output of 135,000 tonnes a year and will give employment to 12,000 men. A dry gas processing plant is included in the overall project.

It will be seen that the ambitious industrialisation of the UAE is very soundly based and imaginatively directed.

OIL PRICES

One of the most important factors in the stable growth of the world economy is the price of crude oil. The UAE was pleased as the other 12 members of OPEC when it became clear to them all that concerted action would lead to a more economic price for what was for most of them the sole export product. Nevertheless, along with Saudi Arabia, the Federation strongly believes that a balance must be struck between the need for increased revenues by the oil producing states on the one hand, and the danger of increased costs to the oil consuming states on the other.

Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia (which together account for over a third of the total output of members of the organization), have consistently argued for a gradual increase in the rate of crude oil price rather than one marked by sudden, and possibly punitive, upward leaps. To this end, for the first half of this year both countries voted a 1 per cent increase on the 1976 price in order to advise the readjustments necessarily forced upon the oil consuming countries. However, out of consideration for the will of the majority in OPEC, the UAE and Saudi Arabia agreed to a price rise of 10 per cent.

UAE President Sheikh Zayed said recently: "It is more important for OPEC to adopt a United Stand than raise or lower oil prices. What makes OPEC strong is agreement on policy matters. To preserve their unity, the member countries must cast off their narrow national interests and work for the interests of the Organisation as a whole. In the OPEC context, national interests are transitory, whereas OPEC unity is permanent." However, the Federation is equally firm in the opinion that the plight of countries outside OPEC, developing or industrialised, should not be ignored.

Oil production in the UAE has been running at around 600 million barrels a year, or over 1.6 million b/d, split roughly, 15 per cent to Dubai and 85 per cent to Abu Dhabi. Sharjah has started to come on stream with about 40,000 b/d and Ras al-Kaimah could soon be another fourth of the seven Emirates to be an oil producer. Production levels increased slightly in the early part of the year reflecting the temporary price differential, but demand worldwide has slackened off from the second half of 1976, so there was no question of the UAE increasing its market share to any significant extent.

The position of the Third World countries and the UAE's overall foreign policy have very great bearing on the Federation's oil policy. Obviously domestic revenue needs and worldwide demand are factors in making the price, but above and beyond that is the consideration of inflation in the Western economies and the effect this has on both OPEC members and Developing countries. The West must be willing to cooperate in a radical form of its international economy and provide a more equitable balance between the industrialised and the Developing nations.

Unlike most other members of OPEC, the UAE has not gone for outright nationalisation of the oil companies operating within its frontiers. While the Government decides on the price of oil, output averages, the level and destinations of exports, how many wells will be drilled, and who will work them. Revenues are secured too. When the price was \$12.25, the Government got all but 22 cents of that after allowing the companies to cover their production costs. In return for their share, the companies participate in financing of exploratory work and the wells production.

The UAE rejects any charge that higher oil prices are unjustified. Surpluses which accrue are not surpluses in the proper sense, claims the Federation, but solely a portion of its earnings which cannot be put to immediate use in development projects. Such funds are therefore for reserves for deferred investments rather than surpluses.

FIRST UAE NATIONAL HEADS CURRENCY BOARD

"A committee of experts is reviewing the UAE dirham's exchange rate in relation to the US dollar." The dirham has

been in the dollar area since its birth in 1974, a senior member of the Currency Board announced here recently. Abdul Malik Al-Hamri, the first UAE national to lead the Currency Board, said the dirham's drawing rights will be evaluated in relation to a collection of selected currencies whose value can affect the UAE's foreign trade.

In his first statement since his appointment early this month the Currency Board boss, Abdul Malik Al-Hamri told WAM that a broad financial policy is under study and will hopefully be finalised soon.

That policy should contribute to the economic boom in the country without contributing to inflation or economic stagnation. Al-Hamri denied the existence of economic chaos in the country. He added that there were mistakes which are being corrected so that the Currency Board, which acts as the central state bank, will be able to devise the necessary financial system.

The Currency Board executive described the UAE economy as "very sound", with huge hard currency and gold reserves, effective cooperation between the Board and the Planning Ministry and efficient administrative organisation in the State. Al-Hamri said the UAE Central Bank will soon be opened after the legislative arrangements have been finalised.

FOREIGN POLICY

The UAE remains intensely true to its original policy on non-alignment in international politics, while actively and enthusiastically pursuing the Arab interest in World Peace.

The present policy of the Government was strongly put in a government policy speech on October 4th, 1977, by HE Ahmad Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the General Assembly of the UN. In this speech he outlined the UAE's philosophy on international politics, human rights, non-alignment, interdependence of developed industrial countries and the developing countries and the UAE's support for a new international economic order based on Justice and more equitable economic relations. Here we give short extracts of His Excellency's speech which cover part of the UAE's foreign policy.

Africa and Palestine

"The UAE has followed with deep concern development in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia... We condemn the policy of Apartheid since this policy represents a flagrant denial of the most fundamental human rights and constitutes a clear violation of the Charter of the UN.

"No settlement can be achieved for the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Palestine except by their right of self determination, independence and national sovereignty.

The New International Economic Order

"We believe that security in its political as well as its economic aspects is one indivisible whole. There can be no real World Security as long as urgent economic problems remain unsolved. Aiming at the bridging of the gap between the industrial and the developing countries, we fully support the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on Justice and a more equitable economic relation thus ensuring progress in the developing countries and the improvement in the standard of living. Unfortunately, trade continues to deteriorate to the detriment of the developing countries leading to a rise in their indebtedness, obliging them to allocate a greater proportion of their export earnings to service those debts at the expense of their basic imports from the industrialised countries. At the same time, the prices of primary commodities exported from developing to industrial countries, continues to deteriorate with the resulting aggravation of their Balance of Payment.

"We will continue to support and contribute any international cooperative effort since we have deep faith in the principles of the UN and its fundamental aim of promoting human welfare, and the establishment of an international economic order based on justice and equality."

THE UAE INAUGURATES THEIR FIRST UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY

The first 500 students whose registration was announced last month by Education Minister Abdalla Omar Taryam arrived on schedule at Al Ain this month to start the first academic year of the UAE's new university.

Three hundred of the students attending the four faculties are male and 200 are female. Director of Students' Affairs Dr Abdul Rahman Hamdan has said that girls have shown special interest in the faculties of education and arts.

The university is studying the possibility of admitting foreign students and a decision is expected to be taken on this before the start of the new year.

While the Vice-Chancellor of the university, Dr Abdul Aziz Al-Bassam, has been meeting with the Minister for discussions on a number of organisational issues, the university's laboratories, libraries and other facilities are now fully furnished and equipped.

A television circuit transmitting lectures both inside and outside the university lecture halls has been installed and students and teaching staff alike will benefit from the research facilities offered by the university library and its Chief Librarian Abdulla Abbas.

A number of technicians from UNESCO have been on the university campus installing scientific equipment and teaching materials.

Although the four faculties of Arts, Political Science and Administration, Education and Science are opening for their first academic year in October, the inaugural festivities will not be held until next month.

The opening will be attended by His Highness President Sheikh Zayed, members of the Supreme Council of Rulers, Arab Education Ministers—who will be holding a conference there—and many educationalists from all over the world.

The Education Minister has announced the appointment of two deans at the university. Dr Ibrahim Ammar, formerly of Cairo University, was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Sciences. Dr Ali Al-Yah was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Cairo University's former Dean of Education was appointed Deputy to the Vice-Chancellor and Mohamed Hamed Khalifa has been selected Director of education methods and science laboratories.

Deans of the faculties of education, commerce and political science and heads of various departments are expected to be announced soon.

The Jordanian Government has agreed to second five teachers from the Jordanian University to work in UAE University. The UAE have also contracted 137 employees of both sexes, mostly from the Philippines, for running their boarding sections, playgrounds, agriculture and stores.

UAE GRADUATES ABROAD

Women make up a large percentage—slightly 44 per cent—of the total number of UAE graduates who took their degrees from various foreign universities last year. The Ministry of Education has forwarded the files of 51 of the 58 of those graduates to the personnel Department for suitable placement in the various ministries and departments.

The Ministry has met the expenses of the students while studying abroad. Of the 19 who graduated from Egyptian universities the majority were in commerce subjects while a large percentage of those from Kuwait had taken arts subjects. There were also five who graduated from Baghdad and five from the United States. One female student graduated in Sharia science from Qatar.

All the college graduates who passed in 1977 were asked by the State Ministry for Cabinet Affairs to report to the Civil Service Department both in Abu Dhabi and Dubai to fill out job applications.

The request came after the cabinet's decision to place graduates in various government departments.



His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nayan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

OVERSEAS AID

As it has the highest per capita income of any country in the world, the UAE accepts as a fundamental responsibility the provision of assistance to countries less fortunate. It also remembers its own reliance on aid in the years before its oil revenues gave it financial self sufficiency. Aid is also a key platform of foreign policy, and the developing countries, in the words of the late Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Saif bin Ghobash, as countries with which the UAE has "shared their suffering and whose problems are almost our own."

The Federation is leading the world in aid to developing countries; it has over a third of its gross national product tied up in projects, not just in the non-oil producing Arab States, but also in States in Africa and Asia as well as Islamic countries elsewhere. The key to this particularism is countering the technology of the West with the financial resources of the Middle East. Everybody benefits, because the oil producers find worthwhile outlets for their petrodollars,



Inauguration of Al Ain University, Oct. 1977.

For further information, please contact The Ministry of Information and Culture, POB 17, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, or the Embassy of United Arab Emirates, 30 Prince's Gate, London SW7 1PT.
Name
Address



**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS**

OVERSEAS

Angry premier denies Owen claim that Britain could not reprise Bermuda murderers

From Michael Leapman
Hamilton, Dec 6—Mr David Gibbons, the Premier of Bermuda, reacted angrily today to the Commons statement by Dr Owen in which the Foreign Secretary implied strongly that the final decision to hang the two convicted murderers, whose deaths started riots, was taken by the Bermuda Government.

"This Government had no power whatever to stay the executions," Mr Gibbons said. "I am advised that this is the position in law."

Dr Owen told the House yesterday that Sir Peter Ramsbotham, the Governor, had asked Mr Gibbons and his ministers whether a stay of execution should be granted because of the possible reactions to it. The ministers advised "that racial harmony respect for law and order and the security situation would suffer more if a stay of execution was granted."

Mr Gibbons does not deny that this was the evidence he and his colleagues gave. What he does dispute, however, is that Dr Owen was obliged to accept it. "He could have granted a reprieve on behalf of the Queen at any time," he said.

"and we would be obliged to take cognizance of that."

So angry was the Premier at the reports of Dr Owen's statement that he persuaded the news media here to publish only a selective version in this morning's Parliamentary Report in *The Royal Gazette*. She accused the press of "blindly and meekly following the wishes of our Government" in deciding to suppress key passages.

She added that as a result of Dr Owen's statement about the hanging decision, the Bermuda Government should resign and Sir Peter Ramsbotham should return to Washington.

Mr Gibbons and his colleagues are also angry at Dr Owen's remark in response to questions that he would try to persuade them to drop capital punishment. They feel that under their self-governing constitution this is not a matter for which the British Government can properly meddle.

After another quiet night with only a few scattered petrol bomb incidents, the Government pushed back the curfew by three more hours to start at midnight tonight. The authorities hope it can soon be lifted entirely to boost the sagging tourist trade. Hundreds of Americans have cancelled plans for holidays here since the emergency began last Friday.

Mrs Lois Browne-Evans

Backlog of political and social iniquities swept under a manicured facade and allowed to fester'

Tense island fears more rioting

From Our Special Correspondent
Hamilton, Dec 6

Now that Bermuda is calmer, its policemen, most of them British, like nothing better than to pass the time of night with visiting reporters, who stroll the empty streets of Hamilton protected by their curfew passes. Naturally, the reporters ask whether the rioting is likely to be renewed.

The almost unanimous answer is yes. "There is still a tension down there," a sergeant from Lancashire said, pointing towards Court Street, which has been the centre of much of the trouble. "They are still on the boil, but it may not come tonight or even this week. It may come at Christmas or new year, or in a few months, but it will come."

The harder question, which neither police nor anyone can answer with conviction, is why. There is no doubt, judging from the shouted insults of the demonstrators and the targets they selected, that they are inspired by racial grievances. Yet on the face of it the black people of Bermuda seem to have less to complain about than black people nearly anywhere.

There is barely any unemployment; indeed, many have more than one job. Prices are high but so are wages, and the 4.5 per cent inflation rate is the envy of many, especially of the nation which bailed Bermuda out of trouble by sending troops.

The simplistic answer, given

by some in authority, is that the rioters are inspired by a manicured facade to fester."

Although tourists in Bermuda are struck by the apparent amiability of race relations, resentments are not far below the surface. Formalized segregation existed until the early 1960s. Only in 1963 was universal suffrage introduced; before that the Government was restricted to landowners, most of them white.

This is simplistic not because it is necessarily untrue but because it implies that the troublemakers are motivated by no definable grievance and there is nothing to be done to still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of dealing with the mob is to resort to discipline, to show them it does not pay to step out of line. This was a factor which made the authorities determined not to give in to demands to reprise the two murderers.

Those who hold this view sometimes blame the unattractiveness on the fact that many of the young men's parents have two jobs and thus are hardly ever home to instill into them a proper respect. It is true that in a community of 60,000 the common complaint of young people is that there is not enough to do to keep them occupied and it is likely to be justified and stuck in the middle of the Atlantic miles from anywhere, there is nowhere else for them to go.

Mrs Lois Browne-Evans, the leader of the Progressive Labour Party, refuses to involve herself in such theoretical discussions, pointing out that she is a lawyer and not a sociologist. But she does say:

"We have swept a backlog of sociological, economic and

political iniquities under a manicured facade to fester."

Although tourists in Ber-

muda are struck by the apparent amiability of race

relations, resentments are not

far below the surface. Forma-

lized segregation existed until

the early 1960s. Only in 1963

was universal suffrage intro-

duced; before that the Gov-

ernment was restricted to lan-

downers, most of them white.

This is simplistic not

because it is necessarily untrue

but because it implies that the

troublemakers are motivated

by no definable grievance

and there is nothing to be done

to still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

resort to discipline, to show

them it does not pay to step

out of line. This was a factor

which made the authorities

determined not to give in to

demands to reprise the two

murders.

Those who hold this view

sometimes blame the unat-

tractiveness on the fact that

many of the young men's par-

ents have two jobs and thus are

hardly ever home to instill into

them a proper respect. It is true

that in a community of 60,000

the common complaint of young

people is that there is not

enough to do to keep them occu-

pied and it is likely to be justified

and still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

resort to discipline, to show

them it does not pay to step

out of line. This was a factor

which made the authorities

determined not to give in to

demands to reprise the two

murders.

Those who hold this view

sometimes blame the unat-

tractiveness on the fact that

many of the young men's par-

ents have two jobs and thus are

hardly ever home to instill into

them a proper respect. It is true

that in a community of 60,000

the common complaint of young

people is that there is not

enough to do to keep them occu-

pied and it is likely to be justified

and still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

resort to discipline, to show

them it does not pay to step

out of line. This was a factor

which made the authorities

determined not to give in to

demands to reprise the two

murders.

Those who hold this view

sometimes blame the unat-

tractiveness on the fact that

many of the young men's par-

ents have two jobs and thus are

hardly ever home to instill into

them a proper respect. It is true

that in a community of 60,000

the common complaint of young

people is that there is not

enough to do to keep them occu-

pied and it is likely to be justified

and still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

resort to discipline, to show

them it does not pay to step

out of line. This was a factor

which made the authorities

determined not to give in to

demands to reprise the two

murders.

Those who hold this view

sometimes blame the unat-

tractiveness on the fact that

many of the young men's par-

ents have two jobs and thus are

hardly ever home to instill into

them a proper respect. It is true

that in a community of 60,000

the common complaint of young

people is that there is not

enough to do to keep them occu-

pied and it is likely to be justified

and still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

resort to discipline, to show

them it does not pay to step

out of line. This was a factor

which made the authorities

determined not to give in to

demands to reprise the two

murders.

Those who hold this view

sometimes blame the unat-

tractiveness on the fact that

many of the young men's par-

ents have two jobs and thus are

hardly ever home to instill into

them a proper respect. It is true

that in a community of 60,000

the common complaint of young

people is that there is not

enough to do to keep them occu-

pied and it is likely to be justified

and still their protests.

The logic of thought con-

cludes that the only way of

dealing with the mob is to

SPORT

Cricket

Indians sorry to lose but happy to see the game itself win

Brisbane, Dec. 6.—Australia scored a brilliant 16-run victory over India in the first Test match here today, providing a well-timed boost for traditional Test cricket. A crowd of just under 4,000 roared in delight as India were dismissed for 324 just before tea on the fourth day after being set a winning target of 341.

"It's been one of the most thrilling Tests I've ever played in," said Bobby Simpson, the captain, who was recalled to the Test arena after the defection of Kerry Packer's series. "I always thought Australia would win, but there were one or two anxious moments."

Little Sunil Gavaskar provided most of the problems for the Australians today as he engineered India's brave right-back by scoring 156 in 115 minutes. Indians had begun the day at 51 for one, had reached an encouraging 243 for five when Gavaskar was dismissed after scoring his first century against Australia and his 12th in all.

The feelings of many players, officials and spectators here after the nail-biting finish was summed up by India's captain Bishen Bedi: "We're sorry we lost, but we're glad that cricket has won."

Bedi, who began the day at 51 for one, had reached an encouraging 243 for five when Gavaskar was dismissed after scoring his first century against Australia and his 12th in all.

Australia's First Innings 156 for 5 (S. Venkatesh 100, D. Madan Lal 50, R. Viswanath 35, S. Venkatesh 5, C. T. Clark 5) Second Innings 227 (R. Simpson 50, D. Madan Lal 50, S. Venkatesh 5, C. T. Clark 5) Total 383. Score 107 for 11.

INDIA: First Innings 200 for 5 (S. Venkatesh 100, D. Madan Lal 50, R. Viswanath 35, S. Venkatesh 5, C. T. Clark 5) Second Innings 165 (R. Viswanath 50, S. Venkatesh 35, D. Madan Lal 50, S. Venkatesh 5, C. T. Clark 5) Total 365. Score 107 for 11.

SECOND INNINGS: S. Gavaskar, c. Clark, b. Clark 112 M. Chandrasekhar, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 R. Viswanath, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 C. Venkatesh, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 D. Madan Lal, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 D. Madan Lal, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 S. Venkatesh, c. Clark, b. Clark 156 Extras 15 Total 383.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-12, 3-12, 4-12, 5-12, 6-12, 7-12, 8-12, 9-12, 10-12, 11-12, 12-12, 13-12, 14-12, 15-12, 16-12, 17-12, 18-12, 19-12, 20-12, 21-12, 22-12, 23-12, 24-12, 25-12, 26-12, 27-12, 28-12, 29-12, 30-12, 31-12, 32-12, 33-12, 34-12, 35-12, 36-12, 37-12, 38-12, 39-12, 40-12, 41-12, 42-12, 43-12, 44-12, 45-12, 46-12, 47-12, 48-12, 49-12, 50-12, 51-12, 52-12, 53-12, 54-12, 55-12, 56-12, 57-12, 58-12, 59-12, 60-12, 61-12, 62-12, 63-12, 64-12, 65-12, 66-12, 67-12, 68-12, 69-12, 70-12, 71-12, 72-12, 73-12, 74-12, 75-12, 76-12, 77-12, 78-12, 79-12, 80-12, 81-12, 82-12, 83-12, 84-12, 85-12, 86-12, 87-12, 88-12, 89-12, 90-12, 91-12, 92-12, 93-12, 94-12, 95-12, 96-12, 97-12, 98-12, 99-12, 100-12, 101-12, 102-12, 103-12, 104-12, 105-12, 106-12, 107-12, 108-12, 109-12, 110-12, 111-12, 112-12, 113-12, 114-12, 115-12, 116-12, 117-12, 118-12, 119-12, 120-12, 121-12, 122-12, 123-12, 124-12, 125-12, 126-12, 127-12, 128-12, 129-12, 130-12, 131-12, 132-12, 133-12, 134-12, 135-12, 136-12, 137-12, 138-12, 139-12, 140-12, 141-12, 142-12, 143-12, 144-12, 145-12, 146-12, 147-12, 148-12, 149-12, 150-12, 151-12, 152-12, 153-12, 154-12, 155-12, 156-12, 157-12, 158-12, 159-12, 160-12, 161-12, 162-12, 163-12, 164-12, 165-12, 166-12, 167-12, 168-12, 169-12, 170-12, 171-12, 172-12, 173-12, 174-12, 175-12, 176-12, 177-12, 178-12, 179-12, 180-12, 181-12, 182-12, 183-12, 184-12, 185-12, 186-12, 187-12, 188-12, 189-12, 190-12, 191-12, 192-12, 193-12, 194-12, 195-12, 196-12, 197-12, 198-12, 199-12, 200-12, 201-12, 202-12, 203-12, 204-12, 205-12, 206-12, 207-12, 208-12, 209-12, 210-12, 211-12, 212-12, 213-12, 214-12, 215-12, 216-12, 217-12, 218-12, 219-12, 220-12, 221-12, 222-12, 223-12, 224-12, 225-12, 226-12, 227-12, 228-12, 229-12, 230-12, 231-12, 232-12, 233-12, 234-12, 235-12, 236-12, 237-12, 238-12, 239-12, 240-12, 241-12, 242-12, 243-12, 244-12, 245-12, 246-12, 247-12, 248-12, 249-12, 250-12, 251-12, 252-12, 253-12, 254-12, 255-12, 256-12, 257-12, 258-12, 259-12, 260-12, 261-12, 262-12, 263-12, 264-12, 265-12, 266-12, 267-12, 268-12, 269-12, 270-12, 271-12, 272-12, 273-12, 274-12, 275-12, 276-12, 277-12, 278-12, 279-12, 280-12, 281-12, 282-12, 283-12, 284-12, 285-12, 286-12, 287-12, 288-12, 289-12, 290-12, 291-12, 292-12, 293-12, 294-12, 295-12, 296-12, 297-12, 298-12, 299-12, 300-12, 301-12, 302-12, 303-12, 304-12, 305-12, 306-12, 307-12, 308-12, 309-12, 310-12, 311-12, 312-12, 313-12, 314-12, 315-12, 316-12, 317-12, 318-12, 319-12, 320-12, 321-12, 322-12, 323-12, 324-12, 325-12, 326-12, 327-12, 328-12, 329-12, 330-12, 331-12, 332-12, 333-12, 334-12, 335-12, 336-12, 337-12, 338-12, 339-12, 340-12, 341-12, 342-12, 343-12, 344-12, 345-12, 346-12, 347-12, 348-12, 349-12, 350-12, 351-12, 352-12, 353-12, 354-12, 355-12, 356-12, 357-12, 358-12, 359-12, 360-12, 361-12, 362-12, 363-12, 364-12, 365-12, 366-12, 367-12, 368-12, 369-12, 370-12, 371-12, 372-12, 373-12, 374-12, 375-12, 376-12, 377-12, 378-12, 379-12, 380-12, 381-12, 382-12, 383-12, 384-12, 385-12, 386-12, 387-12, 388-12, 389-12, 390-12, 391-12, 392-12, 393-12, 394-12, 395-12, 396-12, 397-12, 398-12, 399-12, 400-12, 401-12, 402-12, 403-12, 404-12, 405-12, 406-12, 407-12, 408-12, 409-12, 410-12, 411-12, 412-12, 413-12, 414-12, 415-12, 416-12, 417-12, 418-12, 419-12, 420-12, 421-12, 422-12, 423-12, 424-12, 425-12, 426-12, 427-12, 428-12, 429-12, 430-12, 431-12, 432-12, 433-12, 434-12, 435-12, 436-12, 437-12, 438-12, 439-12, 440-12, 441-12, 442-12, 443-12, 444-12, 445-12, 446-12, 447-12, 448-12, 449-12, 450-12, 451-12, 452-12, 453-12, 454-12, 455-12, 456-12, 457-12, 458-12, 459-12, 460-12, 461-12, 462-12, 463-12, 464-12, 465-12, 466-12, 467-12, 468-12, 469-12, 470-12, 471-12, 472-12, 473-12, 474-12, 475-12, 476-12, 477-12, 478-12, 479-12, 480-12, 481-12, 482-12, 483-12, 484-12, 485-12, 486-12, 487-12, 488-12, 489-12, 490-12, 491-12, 492-12, 493-12, 494-12, 495-12, 496-12, 497-12, 498-12, 499-12, 500-12, 501-12, 502-12, 503-12, 504-12, 505-12, 506-12, 507-12, 508-12, 509-12, 510-12, 511-12, 512-12, 513-12, 514-12, 515-12, 516-12, 517-12, 518-12, 519-12, 520-12, 521-12, 522-12, 523-12, 524-12, 525-12, 526-12, 527-12, 528-12, 529-12, 530-12, 531-12, 532-12, 533-12, 534-12, 535-12, 536-12, 537-12, 538-12, 539-12, 540-12, 541-12, 542-12, 543-12, 544-12, 545-12, 546-12, 547-12, 548-12, 549-12, 550-12, 551-12, 552-12, 553-12, 554-12, 555-12, 556-12, 557-12, 558-12, 559-12, 560-12, 561-12, 562-12, 563-12, 564-12, 565-12, 566-12, 567-12, 568-12, 569-12, 570-12, 571-12, 572-12, 573-12, 574-12, 575-12, 576-12, 577-12, 578-12, 579-12, 580-12, 581-12, 582-12, 583-12, 584-12, 585-12, 586-12, 587-12, 588-12, 589-12, 590-12, 591-12, 592-12, 593-12, 594-12, 595-12, 596-12, 597-12, 598-12, 599-12, 600-12, 601-12, 602-12, 603-12, 604-12, 605-12, 606-12, 607-12, 608-12, 609-12, 610-12, 611-12, 612-12, 613-12, 614-12, 615-12, 616-12, 617-12, 618-12, 619-12, 620-12, 621-12, 622-12, 623-12, 624-12, 625-12, 626-12, 627-12, 628-12, 629-12, 630-12, 631-12, 632-12, 633-12, 634-12, 635-12, 636-12, 637-12, 638-12, 639-12, 640-12, 641-12, 642-12, 643-12, 644-12, 645-12, 646-12, 647-12, 648-12, 649-12, 650-12, 651-12, 652-12, 653-12, 654-12, 655-12, 656-12, 657-12, 658-12, 659-12, 660-12, 661-12, 662-12, 663-12, 664-12, 665-12, 666-12, 667-12, 668-12, 669-12, 670-12, 671-12, 672-12, 673-12, 674-12, 675-12, 676-12, 677-12, 678-12, 679-12, 680-12, 681-12, 682-12, 683-12, 684-12, 685-12, 686-12, 687-12, 688-12, 689-12, 690-12, 691-12, 692-12, 693-12, 694-12, 695-12, 696-12, 697-12, 698-12, 699-12, 700-12, 701-12, 702-12, 703-12, 704-12, 705-12, 706-12, 707-12, 708-12, 709-12, 710-12, 711-12, 712-12, 713-12, 714-12, 715-12, 716-12, 717-12, 718-12, 719-12, 720-12, 721-12, 722-12, 723-12, 724-12, 725-12, 726-12, 727-12, 728-12, 729-12, 730-12, 731-12, 732-12, 733-12, 734-12, 735-12, 736-12, 737-12, 738-12, 739-12, 740-12, 741-12, 742-12, 743-12, 744-12, 745-12, 746-12, 747-12, 748-12, 749-12, 750-12, 751-12, 752-12, 753-12, 754-12, 755-12, 756-12, 757-12, 758-12, 759-12, 760-12, 761-12, 762-12, 763-12, 764-12, 765-12, 766-12, 767-12, 768-12, 769-12, 770-12, 771-12, 772-12, 773-12, 774-12, 775-12, 776-12, 777-12, 778-12, 779-12, 780-12, 781-12, 782-12, 783-12, 784-12, 785-12, 786-12, 787-12, 788-12, 789-12, 790-12, 791-12, 792-12, 793-12, 794-12, 795-12, 796-12, 797-12, 798-12, 799-12, 800-12, 801-12, 802-12, 803-12, 804-12, 805-12, 806-12, 807-12, 808-12, 809-12, 810-12, 811-12, 812-12, 813-12, 814-12, 815-12, 816-12, 817-12, 818-12, 819-12, 820-12, 821-12, 822-12, 823-12, 824-12, 825-12, 826-12, 827-12, 828-12, 829-12, 830-12, 831-12, 832-12, 833-12, 834-12, 835-12, 836-12, 837-12, 838-12, 839-12, 840-12, 841-12, 842-12, 84

Creme De La Creme

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Professional Studies Limited
Edwards Park Centre
London SW7 3SD
Tel: 01 584 2200

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING RESEARCH

SECRETARY/PA

Two Directors of our rapidly expanding company each require a really able and efficient Confidential Secretary. Involvement and personal responsibility are required and the need to work to occasional tight schedules demands an all-round secretarial ability, including audio skills.

Pleasant offices opposite Kensington Gardens, friendly atmosphere and excellent salary are offered in return for your aptitude and experience.

If you are adaptable, have a good sense of humour and enjoy hard work, please telephone or write in confidence to Geraldine Barros at the address given above.

SECRETARIES!

Are you tired of commuting?
Do you live or are you prepared to work in the Colchester/Ipswich area?

If so, and you have a good knowledge of the German language AND you are a qualified Secretary with experience of working at Director or senior management level, then you may be the person this international company is looking for. Salary is negotiable plus all the fringe benefits associated with a large company.

Please write giving brief details of qualifications and experience to:

Box 2969 J, The Times

HIGH TABLE

A company specialising in the management of Directors' dining rooms in the City seek a person with previous experience to manage the administration of their offices (adjacent Barbican Underground). With an Assistant she/he will be responsible for the reorganisation of existing systems, personnel, and telephone bookings. She/he will be expected to act on their initiative in the general operation of a small office of 8 persons. Must have the ability to type (no dictation or shorthand), 8 hours of work 9 am-5 pm, Monday to Friday. Salary £4,000, LVS—50p daily, B.U.P.A., 4 weeks holidays, bonus.

Please apply to Mr Bellenden,
HIGH TABLE LTD.,
65 Long Lane, E.C.1.
or Telephone 01-806 2634.

Bi-lingual Secretary

Commencing Salary £4,500

Mature and responsible secretary required for a senior position in a well established Company, S.W.3. Applicants must have excellent secretarial skills, including shorthand and a good working knowledge of French.

After an initial probationary period the successful applicant will be appointed to management staff.

Benefits include 4 weeks holiday, flexi-time and a modern subsidised restaurant.

For further details please telephone:—

01-589 1460 Ext. 248

Margery Hurst Centre

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

CENTRAL LONDON

A small, dynamic, international marketing company is looking for a Managing Director's Secretary. The successful candidate will be articulate and able to deal with people at all levels with particular emphasis on client liaison. Good shorthand and a good telephone manner. There are lots of perks for the right person including company car and the chance of overseas travel. Starting salary at around £4,000. Tel: 01-588 0231 or 0232 8812.

ARE YOU ALIVE & ALERT?

Arab Publicity and Publishing company seek intelligent personnel aged 25 to 30, neat and attractive, with good communication and able to handle an executive position in a highly confidential environment. Previous experience in marketing, publishing, publicity or translation company necessary. A salary of £4,500 plus for a responsible person willing to join an enthusiastic team.

Phone David Mealing 01-353 8316

CENTACOM

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

Our client, the Principals of an Advisory Service, based in N.C.2, needs a P.A. with a sense of initiative, a pretty face, and a good job involvement in a developing business. Starting salary £2,700. Tel: 01-582 0000. For full details call:

CENTACOM Staff Consultants

927 6252 Kensington

228 2675 Strand

734 2564 Regent St.

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

01-582 0000

-Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Tempting Times-**NON-SECRETARIAL**

Theatre Sister
required by small surgical clinic. Must be S.R.N. with E.N.T. experience and organisational ability. Salary negotiable.
Inquiries: Miss Marks, West Hampstead Private Clinic Ltd., 9 Hilltop Road, London, N.W.8.
01-624 7366

NON-SECRETARIAL

EXTRA-SPECIAL INTERVIEWER
FOR EXTRA-SPECIAL AGENCY

Specialising to office personnel in local Governmental industries (Advertising, P.A., T.V., Music, Films etc.). You'll need to be a fast thinker, have initiative and the kind of person everyone enjoys talking to. Some relevant experience would help such as interviewing experts, advertising management, public relations, PR in Advertising, or a related field.

If you have that extra-special something that makes part of our young, successful team you might be just the person we're looking for. Call us if you'd like to meet us. Call 020 5601 and we'll tell you more.

TELE SALES GERMAN & ENGLISH

1978 requires experienced bilingual telephone sales people to represent a well known German computer manufacturer. Knowledge of computers not imperative. This is a new venture and the position available for the right person. Estimated earnings £4,500+. Essential qualities include organisational ability and good telephone manner.

Phone 01-840 1134 for appointment (reverse charges) Monday to Friday.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Mid-Late 20s: c.£1,000 plus. Full time, part-time, evenings, flexi-time. Skills providing highly advanced administrative services. Good training facilities. The post is responsible for wide ranging duties, including preparation of financial statements, bank reconciliation, allocation of income, point committee, word, office, telephone, liaison with the commissioners, liaison with the accountants, bookkeeping, practical desk work, open file desk work, general office administration, Managing Director.

MASSEY FERGUSON SELECTION
10 Baker Street, W.1.
01-405 6261

Confident Receptionist with good Typing
Interesting role within the City branch of a dynamic, international, efficient Receptionist who can cope with a lot of phone work, too. Good benefits.

LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
21 Moorgate, EC2, 065 6301

WORK FROM HOME!
Qualified person possibly required to work from home. To read, summarise and analyse reports, books, periodicals, Economics, subjects, books, periodicals, books, periodicals, Good salary.

PLEASE TELEPHONE
01-587 8761
FOR INTERVIEW

RECEPTIONIST

Experienced, typist helpful, for small Knightsbridge Ad Agency: super offices and conditions. BUPA, 01-5030.

CALL MR HAY, 01-584 1732

LIBRARY ASSISTANT, 16-20 Head, 1st fl., Lavelle Building, 200 Newmarket Road, EC2, £2,600 per annum. W.C. 2. 020 50441.

AN INTERESTING and unusual opportunity exists for a bright, ambitious person to join a well-established firm of solicitors in the City of London. Good salary—plus—plus opportunities for promotion. Excellent prospects. See Public & Ad. Apps.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT. Start January—35 years, to advise on industrial, financial, secretarial and banking agency. To help expand business. Salary £6,000. 01-507 6200

TRANSLATOR French to English; super job for International Trade association. £6,500 +. 01-524 2611. Sent: The John Jinn.

Gene Gene

—Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants—

SECRETARY/ MARKETING ASSISTANT

To help introduce a new Service CACI, a rapidly growing International Computer Consultancy, is about to introduce a new service. We need a Secretary/Marketing Assistant who is:

* Educated to 'A' levels or above.

* Experienced—min. 2 years' commercial.

* Outgoing—able deal direct with clients.

* A good typist.

* Flexible.

An excellent salary will be paid.

Contact Tony Bickford, CACI Inc., 30 St George St., London, W.1. 01-499 5418.

Gene Gene

—Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants—

SECRETARY/P.A.

Fluent German

To work in Brussels Office of London based company for two years. Management Director, well-organized, experienced. Salary £1,500 plus UK rates.

SECRETARY/P.A.

EC4 c.£4,000

Joint Managing Director of Holding Company requires personable, capable, discreet, well-qualified and well-grounded secretary.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Executive Secretaries Ltd
73 New Bond Street, London W1
020 7306 9603 (agent)

Female Account Executive

required by

Small Advertising Agency (direct mail). 16-18, 1st fl., New York St., EC2. Must have good personality and be experienced. Age over 25. Responsibilities include telephone, fax, telex, clients, etc. Salary, commission and expenses £2,700 according to qualifications.

Superb career opportunity

Ring 254 5345.

GERMANY CIRCA £6,000

First Class Secretary

Must be fluent in both languages. In work for International Company in Hamburg. Ring St. Leonard's Employment Agency, 077 2802.

SENIOR SECRETARIES (Recruitment Consultants) 173 New Bond Street, St. James's, W1. 01-493 5907

MORE SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
ON PAGE 13

SECRETARIAL**MEDICAL SECRETARIES**

4 busy Guy's Hospital Consultants require 2 experienced secretaries for their private practices in Harley St., London, W.1. One will work for 2 general surgeons and the other for 2 eds., paediatricians and gynaecologists. Benefits including a basic salary of £13,000 p.a., L.V.S. and 4 weeks paid annual leave. A sound medical secretarial background impeccable telephone manner, ability to organize and to use initiative are considered essential. Ages 23+.

For further details and full job description please call Janet Williamson on

01-403 0088

SECRETARIAL**Country Life**

requires a secretary to the Architectural Editor and his department.

Good secretarial skills are needed as well as the ability to work on one's own initiative. An interest in country houses, conservation and the decorative arts would be an advantage. Applicants should be aged over 21.

Please write giving details of age, experience and present salary to:

The Editor, Country Life, Room 220, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL!**ENGLISH/FRENCH/GERMAN**

Bright, young, bilingual executive, £12,000 plus.

ENGLISH/GERMAN

College leaver with German and good skills to work at S.W.1. Circa £3,000.

MULTI-LINGUAL SERVICES

22 Charterhouse St., EC1R 4PS

01-838 3784/5

For further details please telephone: 01-374 0007 showing ... A.Y.L.

London School of Economics

SECRETARY FOR PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Professor P. G. Bell requires an experienced SECRETARY to assist him in his teaching, research and lecturing at the London School of Economics. Duties include: an intelligent and busy post, an enquiring mind and speed in short-hand, shorthand and dictation, and daily contact with staff and students.

We are also looking for secretaries to teaching staff in other academic departments, especially those concerned with the provision of executive and administrative services and with the organisation of meetings, clerical work, library, etc. We offer a competitive salary and excellent fringe benefits.

Applications for the post may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, TW20 5EJ. Tel. 01-895 7686, ext. 4762.

SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Head of Department of Psychology, P. O. Head, Dulwich College, Dulwich, London, SE21. Duties involve supervision of secretarial work in other secretarial work in the Department, administrative and secretarial matters to the Lord Mayor's Office and with colleagues from wide ranging backgrounds. High standards of honesty, dependability, impeccable typing and a good manner and appearance essential. Age between 20 and 30. Salary £1,200 per annum, £2,000 per annum after 2 years, £2,500 per annum after 4 years, £3,000 per annum after 6 years, £3,500 per annum after 8 years, £4,000 per annum after 10 years, £4,500 per annum after 12 years, £5,000 per annum after 14 years, £5,500 per annum after 16 years, £6,000 per annum after 18 years, £6,500 per annum after 20 years, £7,000 per annum after 22 years, £7,500 per annum after 24 years, £8,000 per annum after 26 years, £8,500 per annum after 28 years, £9,000 per annum after 30 years, £9,500 per annum after 32 years, £10,000 per annum after 34 years, £10,500 per annum after 36 years, £11,000 per annum after 38 years, £11,500 per annum after 40 years, £12,000 per annum after 42 years, £12,500 per annum after 44 years, £13,000 per annum after 46 years, £13,500 per annum after 48 years, £14,000 per annum after 50 years, £14,500 per annum after 52 years, £15,000 per annum after 54 years, £15,500 per annum after 56 years, £16,000 per annum after 58 years, £16,500 per annum after 60 years, £17,000 per annum after 62 years, £17,500 per annum after 64 years, £18,000 per annum after 66 years, £18,500 per annum after 68 years, £19,000 per annum after 70 years, £19,500 per annum after 72 years, £20,000 per annum after 74 years, £20,500 per annum after 76 years, £21,000 per annum after 78 years, £21,500 per annum after 80 years, £22,000 per annum after 82 years, £22,500 per annum after 84 years, £23,000 per annum after 86 years, £23,500 per annum after 88 years, £24,000 per annum after 90 years, £24,500 per annum after 92 years, £25,000 per annum after 94 years, £25,500 per annum after 96 years, £26,000 per annum after 98 years, £26,500 per annum after 100 years, £27,000 per annum after 102 years, £27,500 per annum after 104 years, £28,000 per annum after 106 years, £28,500 per annum after 108 years, £29,000 per annum after 110 years, £29,500 per annum after 112 years, £30,000 per annum after 114 years, £30,500 per annum after 116 years, £31,000 per annum after 118 years, £31,500 per annum after 120 years, £32,000 per annum after 122 years, £32,500 per annum after 124 years, £33,000 per annum after 126 years, £33,500 per annum after 128 years, £34,000 per annum after 130 years, £34,500 per annum after 132 years, £35,000 per annum after 134 years, £35,500 per annum after 136 years, £36,000 per annum after 138 years, £36,500 per annum after 140 years, £37,000 per annum after 142 years, £37,500 per annum after 144 years, £38,000 per annum after 146 years, £38,500 per annum after 148 years, £39,000 per annum after 150 years, £39,500 per annum after 152 years, £40,000 per annum after 154 years, £40,500 per annum after 156 years, £41,000 per annum after 158 years, £41,500 per annum after 160 years, £42,000 per annum after 162 years, £42,500 per annum after 164 years, £43,000 per annum after 166 years, £43,500 per annum after 168 years, £44,000 per annum after 170 years, £44,500 per annum after 172 years, £45,000 per annum after 174 years, £45,500 per annum after 176 years, £46,000 per annum after 178 years, £46,500 per annum after 180 years, £47,000 per annum after 182 years, £47,500 per annum after 184 years, £48,000 per annum after 186 years, £48,500 per annum after 188 years, £49,000 per annum after 190 years, £49,500 per annum after 192 years, £50,000 per annum after 194 years, £50,500 per annum after 196 years, £51,000 per annum after 198 years, £51,500 per annum after 200 years, £52,000 per annum after 202 years, £52,500 per annum after 204 years, £53,000 per annum after 206 years, £53,500 per annum after 208 years, £54,000 per annum after 210 years, £54,500 per annum after 212 years, £55,000 per annum after 214 years, £55,500 per annum after 216 years, £56,000 per annum after 218 years, £56,500 per annum after 220 years, £57,000 per annum after 222 years, £57,500 per annum after 224 years, £58,000 per annum after 226 years, £58,500 per annum after 228 years, £59,000 per annum after 230 years, £59,500 per annum after 232 years, £60,000 per annum after 234 years, £60,500 per annum after 236 years, £61,000 per annum after 238 years, £61,500 per annum after 240 years, £62,000 per annum after 242 years, £62,500 per annum after 244 years, £63,000 per annum after 246 years, £63,500 per annum after 248 years, £64,000 per annum after 250 years, £64,500 per annum after 252 years, £65,000 per annum after 254 years, £65,500 per annum after 256 years, £66,000 per annum after 258 years, £66,500 per annum after 260 years, £67,000 per annum after 262 years, £67,500 per annum after 264 years, £68,000 per annum after 266 years, £68,500 per annum after 268 years, £69,000 per annum after 270 years, £69,500 per annum after 272 years, £70,000 per annum after 274 years, £70,500 per annum after 276 years, £71,000 per annum after 278 years, £71,500 per annum after 280 years, £72,000 per annum after 282 years, £72,500 per annum after 284 years, £73,000 per annum after 286 years, £73,500 per annum after 288 years, £74,000 per annum after 290 years, £74,500 per annum after 292 years, £75,000 per annum after 294 years, £75,500 per annum after 296 years, £76,000 per annum after 298 years, £76,500 per annum after 300 years, £77,000 per annum after 302 years, £77,500 per annum after 304 years, £78,000 per annum after 306 years, £78,500 per annum after 308 years, £79,000 per annum after 310 years, £79,500 per annum after 312 years, £80,000 per annum after 314 years, £80,500 per annum after 316 years, £81,000 per annum after 318 years, £81,500 per annum after 320 years, £82,000 per annum after 322 years, £82,500 per annum after 324 years, £83,000 per annum after 326 years, £83,500 per annum after 328 years, £84,000 per annum after 330 years, £84,500 per annum after 332 years, £85,000 per annum after 334 years, £85,500 per annum after 336 years, £86,000 per annum after 338 years, £86,500 per annum after 340 years, £87,000 per annum after 342 years, £87,500 per annum after 344 years, £88,000 per annum after 346 years, £88,500 per annum after 348 years, £89,000 per annum after 350 years, £89,500 per annum after 352 years, £90,000 per annum after 354 years, £90,500 per annum after 356 years, £91,000 per annum after 358 years, £91,500 per annum after 360 years, £92,000 per annum after 362 years, £92,500 per annum after 364 years, £93,000 per annum after 366 years, £93,500 per annum after 368 years, £94,000 per annum after 370 years, £94,500 per annum after 372 years, £95,000 per annum after 374 years, £95,500 per annum after 376 years, £96,000 per annum after 378 years, £9

Art Buyers' Guide

GRAYS
ANTIQUES MARKET

58 Davies Street
London W1

A GIANT ARRAY
OF UNIQUE
AND STYLISH
CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS
FROM £5 TO £50 & MORE

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE
BIGGEST ANTIQUE MARKET
IN THE WORLD IS NOW OPEN

Facing Bond St Station

Monday to Friday
10am to 6pm

58 Davies Street, London W1
Telephone: 01-629 7034

WILLIAM DRUMMOND

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY LTD.
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION OF INEXPENSIVE ENGLISH
PAINTINGS

PAINTINGS AS PRESENTS, AND FOR COLLECTORS OF MODEST
MEANS.

English 1846
A Calvary
At Easnor
Castle

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries :
Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre,
Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken
immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from
£25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and
Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's
worth a special visit to see if you can afford
this fine example of British craftsmanship.
Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

Alan Jacobs Gallery Exhibition.
15 Motcomb St SW1 01-235 5944

**Dutch & Flemish
17th Century
Old
Masters**

GARROD TURNER

on Thursday, 15th & Friday, 16th
December at:-

FORNHAM HOUSE,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Fine furniture, paintings and ceramics
Catalogues 40p. post free

Garrod Turner's Rooms.
56 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, IPSWICH
Telephone (0473) 54664

RUBENS, BOUDIU, TINTORETTO, HALS, JONGKIND, CANALETTO, FERNELEY,
HERING, STUBBS, RUISDAEL, CLAESZ, LOWRY.

All these and many more may be seen and purchased at the:

**BURLINGTON INTERNATIONAL
FINE ART FAIR**

36 leading International Art Galleries are exhibiting their finest works at:

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

Until December 16th

There is a special section for

**PRINTS AND DRAWINGS
AND A BOUTIQUE**

with items ranging from £15-£500

11 am-7 pm Weekdays. Saturdays and Sundays 10 am-6 pm



Residential property

John German Ralph Pay

Land & Estate Agents Surveyors Auctioneers & Valuers



OXFORDSHIRE

Didcot station 5 miles, Paddington 40 minutes. M4 and M3 14 miles, Oxford 9 miles, Abingdon 21 miles.
A SUPERB QUEEN ANNE AND GEORGIAN VILLAGE HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND WITH CHARMING UNUSUALLY SECURED GARDENS.
3 reception rooms, small office, 4 bedrooms, dressing room and 3 bathrooms, a 5th sitting room. Oil central heating. Garden room. Double Garage. Gardens with beautiful shrubs, lily pond and swimming pool. About 1 acre. Cottage available if required. Ramsbury Office Tel: 06722 666

SHROPSHIRE

Shrewsbury 11 miles; Birmingham 54 miles.
A SUBSTANTIAL INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT; SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL OR LEISURE USES SUBJECT TO PLANNING PERMISSION.
Mansion house, with 6 reception rooms, 8 offices, modern catering facilities, 33 bedrooms, store rooms and 4 staff flats. Principal's house, workshops, covered sports and heated swimming pool. 15 staff houses. Horticultural unit. Agricultural land and woodland. Including 2 lakes. Farm unit including range of buildings. About 220 acres. For sale as a whole or in lots. London Office Tel: 01-499 9671

AVON

Bath station 3 miles, highspeed to Paddington 80 minutes. M4 9 miles.
SUPERBLY EQUIPPED AND DECORATED HOUSE ORIGINALLY A PRE-REFORMATION TITHE BARN, IN A BEAUTIFUL SEMI-RURAL POSITION.
3 1/4 reception rooms, luxury kitchen, 5/6 bedrooms, dressing room and 3 bathrooms. Self-contained 2nd bedroom, staff annexe. Oil central heating. Double Garage. Garden with covered swimming pool. About 1 acre. Offers around £25,000. London Office Tel: 01-499 9671 Crisp, Cowley & Co. Bath Tel: 0225 20331.

127 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London W1Y 6BL
01-499 9671

London & Suburban property

clarke ormes

FOR SALE

**MR. & MRS. JOHN BEECH HOME
215/217 CHINGFORD MOUNT ROAD, E4**

Comprising a substantial property offered with full vacant possession. Enjoying a main road frontage of 99ft and set in grounds of just over 1 acre.

Approx. 2,500 sq ft over 7,000 square feet on two floors.

Suitable for a number of institutional uses, e.g. Private Hospital or Medical Centre.

FREEHOLD £125,000

Please apply Chingford Office, Ref. R.O.

2 OLD CHURCH ROAD, CHINGFORD, E4
01-529 7021/2

FREEHOLD

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries : Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre, Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from £25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's

worth a special visit to see if you can afford

this fine example of British craftsmanship.

Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries : Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre, Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from £25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's

worth a special visit to see if you can afford

this fine example of British craftsmanship.

Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries : Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre, Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from £25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's

worth a special visit to see if you can afford

this fine example of British craftsmanship.

Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries : Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre, Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from £25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's

worth a special visit to see if you can afford

this fine example of British craftsmanship.

Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

An exhibition of over 200 items from the 18th and 19th centuries : Landscapes, Animals, Marine Views, Figures, Flowers, Genre, Subjects... Attractively mounted and framed ready to be taken immediately from the exhibition. Prices ranging mainly from £25 to £50.

20 RUSSELL STREET (by Royal Opera House), London, WC2.

Tel: 838 1139. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs. 7-Sat. 12.30.

Unrepeatable collectors item

**THE RICHEST PAINT BOX
IN THE WORLD**

One of only eight made by Winsor and Newton for Silver Jubilee Presentation. It's

worth a special visit to see if you can afford

this fine example of British craftsmanship.

Now on view at:

CASS PICTURE SHOP

13 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Tel: 01-930 0994.

Also unique prints from 28 (Picasso, Hockney, Marini,
Vasarely, from Cass Picture Shop, 11 Knightsbridge
Green, London, S.W.3. Tel: 01-589 8838.

Cass Picture Shops

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM, Credit cards, 01-210 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight & Tues., 7.30, Daiphor: Tomor.
Fri., 8.30, "The Magic Flute";
seats always available day of perf.
COVENT GARDEN, C.C. 240 1026.
Tues., 7.30, "La Bohème";
"THE ROYAL OPERA"
Tues., 7.30, "Le Roi Lear";
"THE ROYAL BALL" 22.
Tues., Sat. & Mon., 7.30 pm. The Taming
of the Shrew. Seats available for all
parts on sale from 10 am on day of
perf.

EDWARD'S WELLS THEATRE, Rose-
berry Avenue, E.C.I. 1670. From Sat.
LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE
Cantabile, Harmonics Breakdown, Tiny
Guitar, Total, Continuum, Made
Rainbow, Bandit, Ward Brothers,
People Alone, Harmonics, Breakdown,
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rose-
berry Ave., E.C.I. 1670. From Sat. & Dec. 21
& Jan. 3 & 13.

DOYLE CARTE OPERA CO.

W.M. 220 1026. *Madame Butterfly*

Dec. 13, 15, 16, 17. *Pelléas et Mélisande*

CONCERTS

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Queen'sberry
Place, S.W.7. Tel. 01-580 2611 ext.
40. Thursday, Sat. December 1st.
LAURENT AINARD, Music by
Mesmer, Bresson, Stock, etc.
£1.30 - £1.60.

NEW GALLERY, NEW LONDON CON-
SORT, Philip Pickett, Director, Programme
of German Secular Music.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, Tonight 8.
Ballet Payne, Haydn: Harpsichord
Concerto No. 12; Mozart: Harpsichord
Concerto K.336. Works by Handel

A Purcell.

RICHMOND THEATRE, Nightly 7.30
until Sunday, Gemini 30. 01-5240
0088.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Tonight 8.
BBC Chorus, BBC Singers,
BBC Chorus, BBC Singers,
The Feast of Pentecost: Schubert;
Concerto: Glinka; Jacobs & Leader.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Piero Szende conducts Wagner's rarely
performed *Tannhäuser*. Saturday 8.
Jacob's Prélude to Genesis; Oratorio;
Jacobs' *Requiem*.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Tonight 8.
BBC Symphony Orchestra
11.15-12.30. 01-529 3151.

WICHLAND HALL, 930 2143. Tonight
7.30. Five Crosses, piano, David
Bachman, Bachman, Clapton,
Bohemia.

THEATRES

ADEPHI, THEATRE, 01-636 7611
7.30 Thurs., Thurs. 8.30 Sat. 4.00

"LONDON'S REST NIGHT OUT
AND RACY COMEDY". S. People.
£1.30.

THE MUSIC MUSICAL, SLICK, BUMPTIOUS, IRENE HAS
EVERYTHING! Diners Card
Bookings on 01-636 7611.

ALBERTY, 836 3878. Eve. 8. Mon.
Thurs., 8.30, Tues., 8.30.

DEBORAH KERR, DENIS QUILLAY
LAST 2 WEEKS PERFORMANCES.
Howard Levin—Sunday Days.

By Bernard Shaw

"IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO SUCCUMB TO
TOUCHING BEAUTY OF THIS MUSICAL".
Directed by Michael Blakemore
Credit card bookings 01-636 7611.

ALLEGRA, 836 3878. Today 8.21
8.30, Tues., Tues. 8.30.

THE MAGICAL MUSICAL

OLIVER! with Roy Hudd

£2.60-£4.00. Info. 01-636 5545.

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
in repertory. Today 2.0 and 7.30.

THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE

With: BENNIE PILLARS OF THE COMMU-
NITY, Finch, Peter, Tom, The Wife,
House, etc. under W. and at
Piccadilly Theatre, 10.30 pm.

ABOUT FREE, 42, 422A 11th Dec.
23rd. A PINHOLE OF HISTORY BY
D'ARCY. Mon.-Sat. 8.30 p.m.

ARTS THEATRE, R3 2132.

"HEARTS AND SOULS", TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN

Eves. 8.30. Fri. 7.15.

AMBASSADORS, 836 1771. Sat. 8.30
26 & 27. 8. Hudson Whistler Musical
"Infusing the theatre with unabashed
joy. High octane hilarity".
Evelyn Gally, "I love every dash minute of
this musical". Directed by Alan Parker.
Comic Business, Fin. Times.
EXUBERANT, ROUNDS, "News".
Dir. Eric C. 87.50 inc.

APOLLO, 836 2132. Today 8.00
Mon. Tues. 8.30 & 9.00.
DONALD SINDEN, SINCE YOU
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK
OF ENGLAND." WICKEDLY FUNNY". The Times.

ASTORIA, Nearest pub, Tottenham Court
Road, Mon.-Thurs. 8.30 pm. Fri. 8.30-
8.45. Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

THEATRE, 836 2132.

"THE STAGE IS AGLOW"
RICHARD BECKINSALE

I LOVE MY WIFE

"HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL".
Sun. Directed by Gene Sims with
instant confirmed credit card bookings
on 01-636 5545.

QUEEN, 836 2132. Evens. 8.30
E.W. Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30 & 8.30.

BEST PLAY IN THE YEAR

"THEATRE OF THE YEAR'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED".

Directed by Harold Prince

CHURCHILL, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30
8.30-8.45. ROY KINNARIN
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.

COMEDY, 01-636 2278. Evens. 8.30
Mon. Sat. 8.30, Sat. 8.30 & 8.30.

BEST PLAY IN THE YEAR

"THEATRE OF THE YEAR'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED".

Directed by Harold Prince

CITRON, 836 2132. "Green Cards".

LESLIE PHILLIPS

"IMPECCABLE". S. Times.

"HILARIOUSLY FUNNY". N.W.

DRURY LANE, 836 2132. Evens. 8.30
8.30-8.45. **A CHORUS LINE**

VOTED BEST MUSICAL 1976.

DUCHESS, 836 2132. Evens. 8.30
8.30-8.45. Sat. 8.30.

OBSCURE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

"OBSCURE".

"THEATRE OF THE YEAR'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED".

Directed by Harold Prince

GARRICK, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30
8.30-8.45. Sat. 8.30.

MAGGY FLETCHER, GILL MARTIN,
DAVID FITHIAN, JOHN RAY in
theatre's first ever musical
ENTERTAINMENT.

SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM

.. 8.30. 8.30-8.45. Sat. 8.30.

SHAKESPEARE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30
8.30-8.45. Sat. 8.30.

AMANDA, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

DONKEY'S YEARS

"DONKEY'S YEARS".

THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE, 836 2132.

Evens. 7.30, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

ALLEN MERCER, PATRICK
ALLEN, THE FATHER, BY AUGUST
STRINDBERG.

HAMPSTEAD, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

STANLEY, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

**AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE GARAGE**

Third floor, Year.

GARRICK THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

LEONARD, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

ROBERT, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

SHAKESPEARE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

AMANDA, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

DONKEY'S YEARS

"DONKEY'S YEARS".

THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE, 836 2132.

Evens. 7.30, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

ALLEN MERCER, PATRICK
ALLEN, THE FATHER, BY AUGUST
STRINDBERG.

HAMPSTEAD, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

STANLEY, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

SHAKESPEARE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

AMANDA, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

DONKEY'S YEARS

"DONKEY'S YEARS".

THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE, 836 2132.

Evens. 7.30, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

ALLEN MERCER, PATRICK
ALLEN, THE FATHER, BY AUGUST
STRINDBERG.

HAMPSTEAD, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

STANLEY, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

SHAKESPEARE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

AMANDA, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

DONKEY'S YEARS

"DONKEY'S YEARS".

THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE, 836 2132.

Evens. 7.30, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

ALLEN MERCER, PATRICK
ALLEN, THE FATHER, BY AUGUST
STRINDBERG.

HAMPSTEAD, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

STANLEY, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

SHAKESPEARE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

AMANDA, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

DONKEY'S YEARS

"DONKEY'S YEARS".

THEATRE, 836 2132. Sat. 8.30.

BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE, 836 2132.

Evens. 7.30, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 8.30.

ALLEN MERCER,

Bernard Levin

This dangerous folly of ratting on Europe: what has happened to honour?

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, one of the British Commissioners of the EEC, recently delivered a most interesting speech on the nature and achievements of the Community, which has given me cause for reflection. And since I think it may give others cause for reflection too, I shall summarize his remarks before going on to make my own.

He first drew attention to what is obvious enough, yet cannot be too often repeated: one of the most remarkable and heartening aspects of the postwar world has been the reconciliation between France and Germany. That, of course, was largely due to the leadership of their countries offered by Adenauer and de Gaulle, but it was within the framework of the Community that it took place. The Customs Union of the EEC may not be as remarkable an achievement as that, but it is sufficiently significant to be worth remarking upon, as is the common negotiating position so frequently achieved by the Nine in international affairs. Mr Tugendhat also points the contrast between the ruined and ravaged state of Europe at the end of the Second World War and the truly astounding comparative prosperity that now reigns throughout the Community, so that there is already a queue of three nations—Greece, Portugal and Spain—all of which have recently abandoned the dictatorships to join the EEC.

An even more striking contrast than that between present-day and immediate postwar Western Europe is that between the EEC and most of the rest of the world, and as Mr Tugendhat points out, the principal difference is in the democratic political system which exists within the EEC and that does not exist in so many countries elsewhere. (Indeed, a glance at a list of the world's nations reveals that

something like a quarter of the globe's pitifully small number of full democracies are to be found within the EEC.) He does not, of course, claim that the EEC nations are democratic because they are in the EEC, but he can legitimately declare that

One of the great and guiding insights of the Founding Fathers—of men like Robert Schuman, Alcide di Gasperi, Jean Monnet and Konrad Adenauer—was their recognition that if leading democratic nations of Europe dared to transcend their ancestral rivalries, and to enter an entirely new relationship, in which each brought the best of its individual traditions to bear upon the construction of a greater whole, then, in addition to eliminating the prospect of armed conflict between them, those nations would also immeasurably fortify the individual freedoms and rights which each of them cherished.

And he goes on to draw the correct conclusion:

What, however, the Founding Fathers failed to anticipate was that while their policies would be rewarded with success, the attempt of others outside Western Europe would all too often meet with failure... We must show that freedom and democracy can be achieved in practice on a lasting basis. We have to show them that can be done more easily and effectively when proud nations are willing to forget ancient animosities and to cooperate with their neighbours.

Now I did not come among you today merely to act as spokesman for Mr Tugendhat, or even to the EEC. I have something of my own to add. And that something stems from the contrast between the ringing effect

of Mr Tugendhat's words, though he would hardly claim any great originality for the view he put forward, and the miserable, cowardly and frequently shiftless attitude to the EEC displayed by the British Government.

Britain is a member nation of the EEC. What is more, people voted her into the Community by a majority of approximately seven to three. Recent opinion polls suggest that that majority has, at any rate temporarily, dwindled or even vanished entirely. And the fault must lie with the Government that claims to be acting as the representatives of a loyal member-state of the Community, but has in fact virtually washed its hands on nothing more admirable than party-political grounds, of its duty to eliminate the prospect of armed conflict between them; those nations would also immeasurably fortify the individual freedoms and rights which each of them cherishes.

And he goes on to draw the correct conclusion:

What, however, the Founding Fathers failed to anticipate was that while their policies would be rewarded with success, the attempt of others outside Western Europe would all too often meet with failure... We must show that freedom and democracy can be achieved in practice on a lasting basis. We have to show them that can be done more easily and effectively when proud nations are willing to forget ancient animosities and to cooperate with their neighbours.

I have inadvertently done an injustice to Messrs Trevor Copplestone, the firm responsible for the physical production of Harry Golombek's Encyclopedia of Chess, published by Batsford, which I wrote about last week. I draw shocked attention to the fact that the spine and boards of the book bore neither the title, nor the name of the author (nor for that matter of the publishers), so that without the dust cover it looked "like a rather nasty ledger, entirely black and entirely blank". Trevor Copplestone assure me that of the thousands they have printed this was true of only four,

which they had given to Batsford in that condition as advance copies. Batsford, however, gave notice to Trevor that the Literary Editor passed it to me bearing the instruction that it was an unprinted copy, nor was anything said either to the Literary Editor or to me, to that effect. I therefore assumed, and I was entitled to, that it was in the condition in which the book would be sold. I am very glad to assure my readers that the professional reputation of Trevor Copplestone stands secure, and I have added another appendix to my forthcoming monograph: Publishers: Their Cause and Cure.

Estimates. The Crown Agents were asked to give evidence. The outcome was an all-party recommendation that the Crown Agents' office and methods be investigated by the Treasury's organization and methods.

A first class row developed, recorded in Papers Explanatory of the Functions of the Crown Agents, during which the limited Treasury control was transferred to the Colonial Office. Much business was lost in the Whitehall power struggle. The next significant development came when Mr Joseph Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, established a pattern for consolidating various agencies into a joint office to serve overseas territories, with the Treasury exercising power of appointment.

But it was not until a leather-bound and gold-embossed book was issued on March 5, 1860, under the title *Treasury Instructions for the guidance of the Agents-General for Crown Colonies*, that there was any codification of the pecuniary transactions they undertook. Treasury supervision was to be limited to action "upon extraordinary occasions". Within three years, the organization was re-styled Crown Agents for the Colonies, and their business of supplying overseas goods and services grew rapidly.

There was some subsequent trouble over freedom to negotiate loans, which led in 1880 to the appointment of a Colonial Office Committee to review relations between the Agents and the Government.

Various criticisms continued and by 1908 there were constant questions in the Commons, forcing the Government of the day to appoint a committee (in pursuance of an undertaking given to Parliament)

Parliament next attempted to exert its authority shortly after the Second World War, when delays in supplying railway trucks to Nigeria led to a demand that the Joint Committee of the Royal and Colonial Engineers "until proper books were written up". This official audit service was abolished two years later, but by then Parliament

had been succeeded by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

It is a matter of fact that in 1968 the Director General of Overseas Audit Service refused to certify the Joint Committee of the Royal and Colonial Engineers "until proper books were written up". This official audit service was abolished two years later, but by then Parliament

had been succeeded by the Comptroller and Auditor General over the direct elections issue

"I am their leader; I must follow them." Thus, Mr Callaghan. But if that is to be his slogan, why did Sir Harold Wilson ever bother to go?

As I have said before, "changing horses in midstream is a proverbially empty exercise, but changing weasels is much more so. Sir Harold himself rated on Labour's EEC commitment twice; but when the country had pulled his chestnuts out of the fire for him, he did not rat again. Mr Callaghan, who goes further every day to bear out my description of him as having all of Sir Harold Wilson's worst characteristics with none of the good ones, appears to have devised an entirely new method of ratting, and one which in its character out-Wilsons Wilson, too. He lets members of his party and of his Government do their best to make Britain continue its membership of the EEC impossible, though he knows the dangerous folly of his conduct.

He does nothing to stop Britain's fellow-members from deepening their distrust and even contempt for Britain's attitude. What is more, he knows perfectly well what he is doing; no doubt he takes refuge from the knowledge, in this field as in so many others, by murmuring "Après moi, le déluge". And no doubt he will indeed be safely retired by the time some Labour Prime Minister announces that he is bowing to the undoubted wishes of the electorate and setting out to leave Britain from the EEC. But then, are those who care more for Britain's interest and Britain's honour than for their own safe left in his Cabinet, they might give some thought, and even action, to standing up for both.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977



Ghana's strongman plays the presidential game

General Acheampong, the military ruler of Ghana, was behaving exactly like a presidential candidate, the American reporter beside me kept saying.

We were at Peki, a remote town in the Volta Region, where about 3,000 people, including 25 chiefs and sub-

chiefs under colourful umbrellas of state, had gathered in a big square beneath the palm trees to honour the general at a durbar.

A small, lively figure in dark glasses, the general walked round the square, waving a white handkerchief in response to the cheers and shaking hands with the chiefs and anyone else he recognized—pressing the flesh of the American drummers, traditional drumming in one corner vied with police band playing excerpts from *The Marriage of Figaro* in the other.

Security was at a minimum, with the crowd showing great friendliness and warmth towards the general. Posters were displayed supporting union government. "The party system is dead", said one carried by a small girl.

This was the end of a five-day tour of the Volta Region, with durbars every day, and the general has completed similar tours of most other regions. He has certainly campaigned hard to get his union government plan accepted in a referendum to be held on March 30.

The big question is whether he is in fact aiming to be a presidential candidate in the first no-party elections to be held under a new constitution in 1979. This is repeated suggested by his supporters, following the example of Amnesty International's Durbar in Luton. The Government is consequently treading on egg shells in handling the Pay allegations. Anyone alleged to be in breach of duty or alleged to be open to litigation and prosecution is entitled to ask by what written constitution they can inspect can their actions give rise to default or malfeasance.

Even if the Government accedes—as it should—to the Commons' clear wish for a Tribunal of Inquiry conducted under the 1921 Act, with Lord Salmon's more recent guidelines in mind, there remains the fundamental problem of whether a non-statutory agency run on cooperative lines for principals outside the United Kingdom is legitimately subject to the orders and directions of Government in the interim of any statute changing its past status, privilege, or immunity.

Not since the Parliamentary Ombudsman attempted to reach into the Cabinet room in examining the accounts of ministers and departments after the crash of the Cour Line travel business has there been such an intriguing constitutional question involving Whitehall accountability.

(Concluded)

Kenneth Mackenzie

Maurice Corina looks at the constitutional aspects of the Crown Agents affair

Why no one knows where the buck will stop

Dusty tomes and long-forgotten parliamentary papers are spread across Whitehall desks. Some colonial lawyers and civil servants search official records on the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations. Everyone is in a quandary, for the organization is not a body corporate and derives no status from statute.

History has suddenly become important. Crown Agents and their staff have never been civil servants. They have never controlled voted money. Even the Fay report on the circumstances which led to their request for state assistance to be placed before MPs as a House of Commons Return by a procedure carefully vetted by an Attorney General, Mr Sam Silkin.

It is significant that two years ago, in an emergency Money-lenders' (Crown Agents) Act, rushed through Parliament to avert exposure to £400m of losses through operating as an unauthorized bank, the Crown Agents' protection was declared as not capable of prejudicing any status, privilege or immunity enjoyed.

The origins of the Crown Agents are shadowy and their office is regarded as an emanation of the Crown. In the mid-eighteenth century, the actual term Crown Agent was used for the first time by a Mr Richard Cumberland, who operated a King's Agency in

Nova Scotia. Others were to be appointed in Florida, Quebec, and Grenada. However, no reference to documents can be found before 1822, when there was a Return to Parliament indicating the task of procuring materials and handling local funds.

Eight years later, a report by the Commissioners of Colonial Enquiry established a pattern for consolidating various agencies into a joint office to serve overseas territories, with the Treasury exercising power of appointment.

But it was not until a leather-bound and gold-embossed book was issued on March 5, 1860, under the title *Treasury Instructions for the guidance of the Agents-General for Crown Colonies*, that there was any codification of the pecuniary transactions they undertook. Treasury supervision was to be limited to action "upon extraordinary occasions". Within three years, the organization was re-styled Crown Agents for the Colonies, and their business of supplying overseas goods and services grew rapidly.

There was some subsequent trouble over freedom to negotiate loans, which led in 1880 to the appointment of a Colonial Office Committee to review relations between the Agents and the Government.

and

Various criticisms continued and by 1908 there were constant questions in the Commons, forcing the Government of the day to appoint a committee (in pursuance of an undertaking given to Parliament)

Parliament next attempted to exert its authority shortly after the Second World War, when delays in supplying railway trucks to Nigeria led to a demand that the Joint Committee of the Royal and Colonial Engineers "until proper books were written up". This official audit service was abolished two years later, but by then Parliament

had been succeeded by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

It is a matter of fact that in 1968 the Director General of Overseas Audit Service refused to certify the Joint Committee of the Royal and Colonial Engineers "until proper books were written up". This official audit service was abolished two years later, but by then Parliament

had been succeeded by the Comptroller and Auditor General over the direct elections issue

"I am their leader; I must follow them." Thus, Mr Callaghan. But if that is to be his slogan, why did Sir Harold Wilson ever bother to go?

As I have said before, "changing horses in midstream is a proverbially empty exercise, but changing weasels is much more so. Sir Harold himself rated on Labour's EEC commitment twice; but when the country had pulled his chestnuts out of the fire for him, he did not rat again. Mr Callaghan, who goes further every day to bear out my description of him as having all of Sir Harold Wilson's worst characteristics with none of the good ones, appears to have devised an entirely new method of ratting, and one which in its character out-Wilsons Wilson, too. He lets members of his party and of his Government do their best to make Britain continue its membership of the EEC impossible, though he knows the dangerous folly of his conduct.

He does nothing to stop Britain's fellow-members from deepening their distrust and even contempt for Britain's attitude. What is more, he knows perfectly well what he is doing; no doubt he takes refuge from the knowledge, in this field as in so many others, by murmuring "Après moi, le déluge". And no doubt he will indeed be safely retired by the time some Labour Prime Minister announces that he is bowing to the undoubted wishes of the electorate and setting out to leave Britain from the EEC. But then, are those who care more for Britain's interest and Britain's honour than for their own safe left in his Cabinet, they might give some thought, and even action, to standing up for both.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

First course for ex-premiers

Three former Prime Ministers and the sons of two others are turning out on parade at the Speaker's House tomorrow to receive Silver Jubilee plaques. Present will be: Sir Harold Wilson, Lord Home of the Hirsel, Mr Harold Macmillan, Sir John Eden and Mr Winston Churchill.

Mr Edward Heath is too busy signing copies of his book to attend.

The series of plates relating to different aspects of the Queen's reign and depicting the seven PMs who have served under her, are being struck and presented by the Commonwealth Collectors Society. Its chairman, Mr Lincoln Redfern, a former Lord Mayor of Cardiff, will do the presenting. If there is to be a Silver Jubilee plate, for eminent authors—there is to be one for actors, and another for musicians—some at least of tomorrow's contingent of former Prime Ministers may be summoned for a second course.

Crisis at Christmas is anxious to point out that it does not want Mr Prentice to withdraw his support. "But we would like a Labour man to help restore the political balance," it says.

Its panel of trustees, chosen to maintain a scrupulous degree of fairness, includes one MP from the three main parties—Nicholas Scott (Conservative, Chealsea), John Pardoe (Liberal, Cornwall, North) and Reg Prentice (Labour, Newham, North-east).

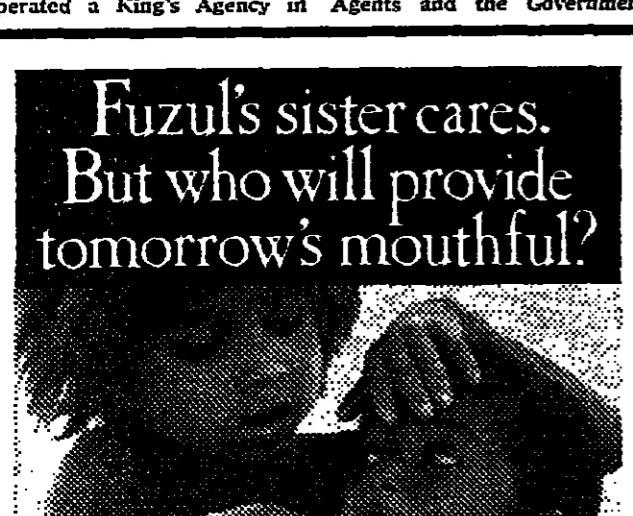
Two months ago, as the world knows, Mr Prentice gave up his fight against the left-wing in his constituency, and joined the Tories.

Portsmouth and surrounding boroughs are being killed off by the Post Office to make way for mechanized mail sorting centres. The area will be reborn as "Spithead Coast".

Those motorists who are normally disinclined to draw up on the slip roads of motorway service stations to oblige hitch-hikers whose cards bear such legends as "Birmingham" and "Bristol" must note the less have admired the initiative of a young soldier walking at Scratchwood service station on the M1. His card read: "Treat yourself to the luxury of a personal military escort."

In two other significant areas, the caravans and the caravanning industry, are facing a crisis. The first is the

second, but the number of caravans will run up in the full



Fuzul's sister cares. But who will provide tomorrow's mouthful?

The Watergate paper passes centennial Post

The paper that gave us Watergate, *The Washington Post*, was 100 years old yesterday. It is not very old, as newspapers go, but it has got to be 100 years old.

It is the most recent moment of glory was Watergate, its moment of greatest infamy was the previous comparable government scandal, the Teapot Dome affair in the 20s, in which the paper's proprietor played a leading part.

That drove the paper to bankruptcy and it was sold at an auction, on the steps of its building, in 1933, for \$825,000. It is worth rather more than that now: the Post company owns *Newsweek*, the *Trenton Times* (New Jersey) and four television stations, one of them in Washington.

Its anniversary issue is 72 pages thick, about average for mid-week. Last Sunday's issue, several hundred pages heavy, packed with advertising supplements for the local stores, had a long article on the world shortage of newsprint.

The Post has had difficulty adjusting to a world without Watergate. Meanwhile, the *Afternoon Star* has been giving it a good run for its money, for the first time in years, in a loyal attempt to ensure that the Post's second century is not passed in pompous complacency.

He was seated between two Tin Pan Alley song-writers. Conversation was dullish until one of them said: "I don't understand your stuff, Arnold, but you must be OK or you wouldn't be here."

But in the end, reports my man in Corinthia, their taste of Roman England has turned our very tasty indeed.



Schoenberg, OK

Schoenberg addicts, who will doubtless flock to the Royal Festival Hall tonight to hear a concert of his works by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers, may not have heard what happened when he was a guest at an American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers' dinner in Los Angeles.

He was seated between two Tin Pan Alley song-writers. Conversation was dullish until one of them said: "I don't understand your stuff, Arnold, but you must be OK or you wouldn't be here."

But in the end, reports my man in Corinthia, their taste of Roman England has turned our very tasty indeed.

Almost Rome from Rome

For people who hanker after a Roman holiday but cannot quite make Rome, Corinthia could just possibly be the answer. A Cossoway hotelier, Michael Haigh-Cannon of the King's Head at Cirencester, offers the highly-packaged illusion of Roman Britain in the form of



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

ONLY A TRIBUNAL WILL DO

Given the will of the Commons, expressed in a decisive vote, it will be difficult for the Government to resist establishing by parliamentary resolution, a public inquiry under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1923 into the Crown Agents scandal.

Its own considered statement on the deeply disturbing report, prepared by Judge Edgar Fay, and two others, into the circumstances which led to the financial rescue of this historic and unincorporated agency declared that there had been a most severe failure of public accountability". Further, the Prime Minister felt the matters disclosed by the Fay inquiry justified the setting up of a new committee, under Sir Carl Aarvold, to assess the nature and gravity of any neglect or breach of duty by individuals which may have occurred in the Crown Agents, the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Treasury, the Bank of England and the Exchequer and Audit Department.

The Government's objections to an inquisitorial tribunal are that it would take too long, two or three years; that three men—one dead—had not appeared before Fay; yet anyone thinking himself liable to possible criminal proceedings could not

be compelled to give evidence that might be self-incriminating—so the superior powers of a tribunal in compelling the attendance of witnesses would to that extent be neutralized; that witnesses might be less frank and more guarded before a tribunal than before an inquiry in private; and that a tribunal would have to go over again all the ground already covered by the Fay committee.

It is quite clear that MPs, who recognize that tribunals with their powers of compulsion should be used sparingly, feel the Crown Agents' affairs raise both matters of public confidence and particular grave questions of behaviour. Sufficient justification for establishing a tribunal can be found in the report of the Royal Commission of 1966 under Lord Justice Salmon, and tribunals can regulate their procedure to safeguard individuals' rights, whatever difficulty can be seen. Only a tribunal will have the requisite powers to allay the disquiet of MPs and the public.

It is to the credit of Mr Richard Wood, a former minister, who honourably accepted his own departmental mistakes in Monday's debate, that he argued powerfully for an open tribunal. He is previously on record, at the start of the Fay inquiry, in suggesting that

MR JACK JONES IN THE PULPIT

Speaking from the august pulpit of the Dimbleby Lecture last night, Mr Jack Jones was at pains to adopt a tone worthy of the occasion. It is seldom that anyone gets handed such a quantity of prime television time to do what he likes with. The most memorable Dimbleby lectures (not necessarily the most sensible) have been those, like Lord Goodman's, which urgently worry at a single theme. Mr Jones ranged more widely. He had a theme, developed in conciliatory and statesmanlike tones: it was that trade unionism is basically a valuable and necessary force in our society, and that many of the conflicts that it is associated with are avoidable. It was in his lengthy illustrations of this theme that sharper, less lofty, tones sometimes broke in.

Few would disagree with the main argument. The unions have gained many benefits for workers that we now accept as obviously just. When Mr Jones says that fewer strikes would be good for all, all can agree. His rejection of violence on the picket line and his call for strikers to remember that their quarrel is with their employers and not with the general public are pertinent and helpful today. No-one will quarrel in principle with his call for more and better

arbitration as an alternative to strikes. This means, as he says, that the machinery must be expedited and must command confidence. But as he goes on the uncomfortable impression grows that what he means is that unions should be able to get from arbitration what they might have expected from striking.

The example that he dwells on most is, perhaps inevitably, the Grunwick affair and the rejection of Lord Scarman's proposals for a settlement. Elsewhere in his lecture Mr Jones shows the habitual trade union fondness for the word "voluntary". It is clear that he would not expect a union to feel obliged to accept an award from a tribunal set up without reference to itself, and after having insisted from the first that it would not be bound by the tribunal's findings. But when Mr Ward acts in the same way, Mr Jones calls it "industrial sabotage".

As well as commanding higher pensions, shorter hours, full employment and an end to racial discrimination, Mr Jones naturally puts in a word for industrial democracy, another principle that everyone can endorse until they get down to the details. He is still for the full Bullock package and professes astonishment that everybody did not see it as a means of "extending a

worker's influence over his working life". But it was not the influence of the worker but the corporate power of the union that Bullock would have strengthened. Many workers are not trade unionists, many unions do not represent the interests of their members at all well.

Mr Jones showed almost no understanding of the real misgivings that are felt about the place of the unions in society today. Of the major problem of undemocratic votes at mass meetings, he merely said rapidly that he was "not against ballots". He did not take up the challenge that the prime minister has repeatedly thrown out to the movement this year—that of how to ensure that free collective bargaining does not mean that "the lion's share goes to the lions". There is no sign that defeat at Grunwick has made him question the determination of the unions to stand by that word "voluntary" and ensure that industrial strength and not the law shall settle disputes in the last resort. These are the questions that Mr Jones might have considered from his pulpit. We all know that the unions are often useful and benevolent in their actions. What is worrying is their reluctance to accept safeguards against those times when they are not.

KEEPING THE EEC IN MOTION

European summits are judged not only by what they decide but also by whether they prove able to decide anything at all. By both measures, but mainly by the second, the meeting which ended last night in Brussels was reasonably successful. The Community reaffirmed its desire to progress and its capacity to take decisions", said Mr Tindemans. Britain did not help much by facing the meeting with the fact that direct elections are now unlikely to be held until at least the spring of 1979—disappointment was obvious and wholly justified—but European leaders are nothing if not hardened to setbacks. Work continues anyway.

In two other important though less glamorous areas there was significant progress. The ministers settled the long dispute over contributions to the Community budget, and they also agreed on allocations to the regional fund. The budgetary dispute was caused largely by the declining value of sterling. Britain's nominal contribution was originally set at 19 per cent,

which was roughly Britain's share of the gross national product of the enlarged Community. This was to be reached over a five-year transitional period ending in 1977. But the value was calculated in units of account based on pre-1971 dollar exchange rates. The relative value of Britain's contribution therefore declined with the pound, so that by this year West Germany was arguing that Britain's contribution was nearer 13 than 19 per cent.

All this marks progress in the small but important steps which are necessary for the Community to be seen to be a going concern. The meeting did not, however, take the Community much nearer the "major new stimulus of historical dimensions" which Mr Jenkins believes necessary if the Community is to move towards the market economy. The outcome, while still involving higher payments, is more favourable than expected, being about £200m less than originally demanded, though £40m more than Britain wanted to pay. This reflects not

only hard bargaining but rather more good will on the part of the other members than Britain has earned by her performance in the Community so far. On the other hand the regional fund is considerably less than proposed by the Commission, so that Britain, which is the second biggest beneficiary after Italy, will not get as large an increase as hoped for.

There had to be some adjustment, particularly as next year the budget will be calculated in the new European units of account based on a basket of European currencies, but a straight jump based solely on new arithmetic would have imposed an unfair and unacceptable burden on Britain. Hence the long negotiations. The outcome, while still involving higher payments, is more favourable than expected, being about £200m less than originally demanded, though £40m more than Britain wanted to pay. This reflects not

research into environmental damage.

This assertion is factually incorrect and certainly cannot be the view of the Swedish party. Their visit to these laboratories last week was arranged by the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation, precisely because the Swedes wanted to hear more of the environmental research programme that our biologists and chemists have been carrying out in Norway in collaboration with scientists of the Fish and Forest Project. The visitors were given a full description of this work and its results to date, together with an outline of our ongoing plans, indeed we have subsequently received a letter of appreciation from the British organizers on behalf of the visitors.

In view of the incorrect impression created by your article I should add that some 50 staff here are engaged in the environmental aspects of power generation, one third of them on ecological effects. This effort is not unremarred in other quarters—we collaborate in other quarters—we collaborate in other quarters—we collaborate in OECD and EEC projects and with a number of British universities in this field. The most recent issue of CEGB Research (No 5) contains some relevant articles.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. GODDARD,
Director,
Exeter Maritime Museum,
Exeter.

From Mr D. R. Goddard
Sir, Frank Carr's article (November 19) has certainly drawn attention to a most pressing need and one that is perhaps more urgent than even he may have realized, for since his splendid achievements at Greenwich, both with the museum and the Cutty Sark, another aspect of the disappearance of the world's maritime history has been accelerating at an ever increasing pace.

The inboard engine has already decimated the coastal sailing schooners, junks and bows and the outboard engine has wreaked havoc with the myriad beautiful traditional inshore craft, but worse, that excellent out-building material fibre-glass, and its related synthetic materials, are bringing to an end what one might call the evolutionary boat—that is to say one that has achieved near perfection through thousands of years of gradual evolution.

The dug outs, reed boats, catamarans, coracles, sampans and all the traditional wooden planked boats are making way for the universal fibreglass boat and with them goes the first means of transport known to man and in many cases unafforded for thousands of years.

Here in Exeter we have saved some 80 craft of varying importance and have the capacity to preserve four times this number both ashore and afloat, but our greatest fear is that we will run out of time and that when the full realization of what is happening now finally dawns

Researching pollution

From Dr P. F. Chester
Sir, David Nicholson-Lord's item in The Times of November 28 refers to a visit to the UK of the Swedish Nuclear Federation of Field Biologists to discuss ecological changes in Scandinavia which they believe are related to atmospheric pollution. He quotes representatives of British youth groups as complaining that the CEGB is planning no

Curbing the sale of pornography

From Mr D. B. Taylor

Sir, The function of the law, I believe it is agreed, is to protect the lives and property of the subject. Yet Mr Anderson (December 5) has "14 squads set up at divisional level to deal with such matters as prostitution, pornography, licensing and gaming". It may be that the law does in fact have something to say on all these topics; it may equally be questioned whether it serves any useful purpose in doing so.

We are meant to be horrified that Anderson's "mobs" have seized material alleged to be pornography, whose retail face value was £21,500. (Well we are, but for other reasons than Anderson's, we suppose.) Apart from the consideration that the "retail face value" has itself been grossly enhanced by Anderson's pedagogic interference, as a percentage of the total value of the book and cinema trades in the Greater Manchester area over the past nine months I would guess that this is a fairly modest sum.

There may be some who openly bicker for total debauchery and lewdness—indeed Anderson I don't find that so very astonishing. But most of us simply have a taste for Butler's Sermons today, Cleland's Confessions tomorrow, both are illuminating. Apart from which we have it on good authority that the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of God before the members of "proper standards of morality". (Matthew XXI, 31).

Yours faithfully,
D. B. TAYLOR,
170 Divinity Road,
Oxford.

Dr Schumacher's vision

From Mr Robert Kahn

Sir, Your generous leader on the work of Dr E. F. Schumacher (December 1) is rightly titled "a message half heard", for it is largely within the developed countries that we have been slow to recognize the importance of appropriate technologies for specific objectives. However, it is misleading to conclude that the "emotional disposition" of Dr Schumacher was an unexpected way "resistant to modern trends" or "premature trial". On the contrary, it is we in the white robes of western Europe who are resistant to Dr Schumacher's vision of "economics as if people mattered".

People are more important than "market forces"; and Dr Schumacher's primal vision does offer practical as well as spiritual guidance whether people are living in affluence or deprivation. Perhaps my prophet is accepted in his own home, but in the case of Dr Schumacher we can at least look at our own faults as a society rather than at ours in his personality.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT KAHN, Director,
The Catholic Housing Aid
Society,
1828 Old Brompton Road, SW5.

Preserving Burgh House

From Mr Derek Godfrey

Sir, Miss Joanna Richardson's allegations (November 25) that Burgh House has been "gravely neglected" by Camden, and that Camden is attempting to avoid its responsibility to carry out repairs now necessary, is difficult to sustain. Since 1965, when ownership was transferred from the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney, £240,000 has been spent on the repair and maintenance of the house. Also, ten days before Miss Richardson's letter was published, the council approved a further minimum expenditure of £25,000 for remedial works required mainly because of the age of the building. Our consultant architect has indicated that the building is in "reasonable condition having regard to its age".

Burgh House will be restored and repaired and it is the council's intention that the building will be used in future thus ensuring its preservation. Regrettably so far, the council has been unable to find a viable use of its own for the building. However, the suggestion that a museum might pay its own way would appear to depend on charging for admission, a proposal which is unlikely to be acceptable in principle.

Under the circumstances, therefore, and in view of the fact that both the basement and first floor have been used in the past for office purposes, the council is willing to consider a proposal to recoup the cost of the present repairs and covers future maintenance and running expenses. In considering this option, the council will, no doubt, take into account the ease of access already enjoyed by Miss Richardson and those who live in Hampstead to Fenton House, Kenwood and a well restored Keats House. No doubt it will also consider the use to which funds so released could be applied in less privileged parts of the borough."

Yours faithfully,
DEREK GODFREY, Chairman,
Building Works and Services
Committee,
Members' Room,
The Town Hall,
Euston Road, NW1.

Disapproving of chess

From Mr S. F. Kissin

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin is not quite accurate in stating (December 2) that chess has never incurred ecclesiastical displeasure.

In 1497, when Savonarola was the supreme secular and ecclesiastic authority in Florence, he ordered chessboards and sets to be burned in public, together with other "vanities".

While I am not in favour of the practice (now happily obsolete) of burning heretics at the stake, I cannot help feeling, as a lifelong devotee of the game, that there was some poetic justice in the fate which in the end overtook that particular heretic.

Yours faithfully,
S. F. KISSIN,
36 Grosvenor Road,
Caversham,
Reading,
Berks.

Leatherhead, Surrey.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Language of the Prayer Book

From Dr David J. Girling

Sir, I wonder if those of your readers who have recently expressed their preference for the 1662 Communion Service over Series III have forgotten that Cranmer died in 1556, that he regarded the common tongue, spoken and understood by all, to be the appropriate language of public worship, and that he was passionately concerned with the content of worship: with what was said, not just with how it was said. His Prayer Book was the easier of 1549, and a great deal happened to the Communion Service between then and 1662.

To give but one example, in his 1549 service, Cranmer preserved the fine acts of praise and thanksgiving which were to be found in the medieval missals: thanksgivings for all Christ's redemptive acts. His *blessed passion, mighty resurrection, and glorious ascension*. But with the exception of the first part, reinforced by refugees such as Bucer, Vermigli and Pulliam from Europe, all such joyful passages were stripped away, and the service was reduced (in the book of 1552 and hence that of 1662) to one quite inordinately obsessed with sin, suffering and death.

Are the present champions of 1662 really content that the central act of worship of the Church of England should not even mention the Creed? One of the great virtues of Series III is that it restores a truly Cranmerian balance. No Sir, were Cranmer alive today, he would surely prefer Series III; and had the present champions of 1662 been alive in 1549 they would surely have preferred the Sarum Missal, although had Christ's ministry consisted of poetry soires their present case would indeed carry considerable weight.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. GIRLING,
67 The Ridgeway, W3.

From Mr K. L. Stretch

Sir, Might I query whether any of those who pontificate about the inability of English congregations to follow Cranmer's language have ever done any really scientific test?

I am not on notoriously illiterate candidates and using much less digestible material (Bacon); so I know that the dogma is false. It is not the language but doubts about the relevance of the subject in the twentieth century, and hence about whether one should think seriously about religion, that create the barrier. Once this is crossed, accurate and memorable language is welcomed just as Shakespeare is. Shakespeare is still one of the most popular authors; it provides the best medium for fixing ideas, secure that they are remembered, and so can guide and sustain one in critical situations throughout life.

Of course, at present many cannot communicate in English at all; but no one can devise a liturgy in any language for people who cannot understand it. Yet once anyone is convinced of his need, and wants to join his fellows in worship, the Book of Common Prayer is much more easily assimilated by English speakers than many other languages.

And so, for historic regions, it strikes the heart chords of our very conservative race directly and forcibly, jettisoning its services makes the task of evangelizing England (manifestly an urgent problem, as well as the primary duty of the Church in this land) more difficult, however much the action may gratify religious enthusiasts.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS STRETCH,
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

From Mr Rowley Marriott

Sir, Mrs Williams (November 29) has a very simple solution to her problem. Let her explain to her children the meanings of the words "hallowed" and "trespasses". It will give them the advantage of understanding them when they occur in other contexts, literary or religious.

She would not, I suppose, advocate a new version of "Little Miss Muffet" on the grounds that "futter", "curds" and "whey" were unfamiliar to small children—or to those living near Chipping Campden.

Yours etc,
ROWLEY MARRIOTT,
Cotesbach Hall,
Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

From Bodley's Librarian

Sir, Your leader (December 5) deplores the dispersal of libraries and calling for some fiscal action to remedy the situation is very welcome and it is much to be hoped that it will lead to a move on the part of the government. Just that the situation is not black, however, is shown by the experience of the Bodleian Library.

In 1959 what remained of John Locke's personal library was offered for sale. The Bodleian, holding the largest collection of Locke manuscripts, was anxious to purchase it but the price was far outside our reach. At this moment Mr Paul Mellon came to our rescue. He bought the collection, housed it in his residence in Virginia, and transferred its legal ownership to the Bodleian by deed of gift, subject to his retention of the physical possession in his lifetime.

Mr Mellon is happily alive and in good health but he recently decided that the time had come to transfer the collection to the Bodleian. It arrived here in Locke's own university, last month and is one of our most prized possessions. The books, invaluable for the scholar studying the evolution of Locke's ideas, are arranged on our shelves in the same order in which they were shelved by Locke himself. Oxford is deeply grateful to Mr Mellon.

A princely benefactor cannot, however, be always at hand: all interested in scholarship or art will support your call for a reappraisal of our fiscal and financial arrangements with a view to enabling libraries and galleries to acquire and preserve for posterity the nation's treasures.

Yours faithfully,
PETER OPIE,
Westminster House,
West Lane,
Hampshire.

Translation of Kleist

From Mr C. B. Luhrs

Sir, Stephen Vincent's excellent reappraisal of Kleist in the Saturday Review (November 25) stated that none of his works is in print in England. I am delighted to inform Mr Vincentzky that we published a new translation by Roger Jones of *The Broken Jug* last year, and it has since been performed at a number of centres around the country.

Law Report December 6 1977

Compensation for transferred rail employees

Tuck and Others v National Freight Corporation
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Eversleigh

Officers compulsorily transferred under the Transport Act, 1968, from the British Railways Board to the employment of the National Freight Corporation did not rise as they would have done if they had not been transferred were held, by a majority, entitled to compensation under the Railways Board (Compensation to Employees) Regulations, 1970, in respect of "worsening of . . . position" . . . properly attributable to the transfer.

A Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls dissenting in part, dismissed an appeal by the National Freight Corporation from Mr Justice Doherty in *The Times*, July 13, who allowed appeals by three corporation employees. Mr William Henry Tuck; Mr John Francis Boddy; Mr Stanley Arthur Wren, from the dismissed by an industrial tribunal of their complaints that the corporation was not justified in rejecting their claims for compensation.

Their lordships were told that there were many other employees with similar claims which, if admitted, would come to a very large sum.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Regulation 13 provides that the conditions for the payment of long-term compensation are that an officer has suffered "(a) . . . worsening of his position, being the diminution or loss of earnings which is properly attributable to the happening of the relevant event [the transfer] . . .".

Mr Jon Harvey, QC, and Mr Andrew Thompson for the corporation; Mr Ronald Waterhouse, QC, and Mr Alexander Irvine for the employees.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was a test case. The three men said that they were employed by the Railways Board until December 31, 1968, when they were compulsorily transferred to new roles as employees. As far as their wages were as good as before the transfer, but they became worse off because the men who stayed on with the Railways Board received pay increases between October 1972, and October, 1974. Mr Tuck got £125 less than he would have done if he stayed with the Railways Board. Mr Boddy got £175 less and Mr Wren £520 less. They claimed compensation.

The general words "worsening of position" required a comparison with what the man's position was before the transfer and with what his position would have been if he had not been transferred. The words did not apply only to the worsening of the new position. Was the worsening "properly attributable" to the transfer?

The Railways Board had a monopoly of transport by rail and the trade unions were powerful and well organised in the big increases in wages. The new road companies, operating in a fiercely competitive market, simply could not pay their way if they had to compete on equal terms with the railwaymen's. They have to economise in every possible way.

The increase in the railwaymen's pay over the roadmen's since October 1972 was attributable to the new factors due to the transfer, which was not a cause but only part of the circumstances in or on which the cause oper-

ated: *Minister of Pensions v Chernell* ([1947] KB 250, 254-256).

His Lordship would allow the appeal and hold that the men were not entitled to compensation.

LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LANE said that the relevant date was January 1, 1969. The conditions for the payment of long-term compensation to any person were made before, or on or after, later than 10 years after the date of the transfer.

"Suffered" . . . worsening . . . Each of the three men had suffered a worsening of his position and lost his former position "as worse than if they had stayed with the old employer. But he was not to be compensated if he was worsened in his position due to something unconnected with the changeover."

If the claimants had remained with the Railways Board they would have benefited from the change in the rates of pay. The only reason that they had not been compensated was because it was a wider expression than "caused by" . . .

The transfer of the men was one of the factors, if not the principal factor, which contributed to the worsening.

Solicitors: Mr J. S. Seager; Russell Jones & Walker.

Solicitors' error no bar

Weeds v Blaney

A plaintiff can succeed in getting an order for rectification notwithstanding the fact that the need for rectification arose from an error by his own solicitors.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from Judge Thomas Weeds as a master of the Chancery Division (*The Times*, March 18, 1976) who had said that the statement in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, (3rd ed, vol 26,

buted to the worsening of their position. That worsening could properly be described as "attributable to" the transfer. In view of the way in which the application had been presented it was unnecessary to remit the matter to the tribunal. The employee was entitled to succeed.

LORD JUSTICE EVELINEHAGEN said in discussing the scheme of compensation to any person who was not entitled to compensation, it was necessary for her job, should be included in computing the number of hours in a week she was employed for the purpose of preparation and remission. There was although that time was not written into her contract, it formed part of it.

Mrs Lake argued that in order to teach properly in class and to speak effectively in class and to perform her other obligations, she had to work outside school hours.

The 3 hours 40 minutes "free time" was not enough, being nearly occupied by supervising the children when not in class.

It was clear law that what was expressed in a written contract did not necessarily affect the contractual rights and obligations of the parties. Quite irrespective of whether she was employed for less than 21 hours weekly within the meaning of paragraph 9(1)(f) of Schedule 1 to the Framework of Employment Relations Act 1974 [now 16 hours a week].

Although paragraph 9(1)(f) has been repealed, the computation of the number of hours worked relevant for calculating whether an employee has worked for the qualifying period of 26 weeks.

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

Work at home is part of part-time teacher's job

Mr G. R. Mayhew, solicitor for Mrs Lake; Mr John Irvine for the local authority.

EGYPT

a Special report

Peace is primary aim—but not at any price

by Denis Taylor

So fast and furious have been the twists and turns in Egyptian foreign policy in the past few weeks that one could be forgiven for thinking that it had gone completely into reverse, particularly now that Cairo has broken off diplomatic relations with Syria, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen after the anti-Sadat measures adopted in Tripoli this week.

But the overall aims of President Sadat's strategy remain much more consistent than might be imagined by those who have not got their breath back since his visit to Jerusalem.

First—and this was the point of his dramatic break with precedent in going to the capital of the state with which Cairo has been in a state of war for almost 30 years—he wants peace in the region. Egypt, as Mr Sadat has not hesitated to point out, has borne more of the burden of the conflict than any other Arab nation.

Apart from the loss of blood, there has been a constant drain on one of the most hard-pressed economies in the world. It has long been clear that Egypt's desire for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East struggle transcended that of the other confrontation states, notably Syria, and that of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—but not peace at any price.

What could not have been

foreseen were the tactics the Egyptian leader would employ in order to try to give an impetus to this aim, including his implicit recognition of the state of Israel, which the other Arabs regard as throwing away a crucial card before negotiations have even begun.

The reactions to his challenge to the Arab world have been for the most part predictable from the violent outburst of Iraq to Syria's more measured disapproval and Jordan's agonizing efforts to keep the middle ground. Inviting the Israelis to Cairo was bound to produce an anti-Yahweh summit like that just held in Tripoli.

As his speech to the Knesset showed, President Sadat's mission was not an attempt to negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel but to call for a regional settlement embracing the fundamental Arab demands for an Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and subsequently constituted himself

with the United States. If there is any change there it is the tactical one of being ready to talk directly to the Israelis rather than depending on American or other intermediaries.

His distrust of Russian intentions in Africa stays strong, hence Egyptian concern about the Horn of Africa and, earlier this year, Zaïre. When announcing that Egyptian pilots and technicians were being sent to help President Mobutu to contain the invasion of Shaba province, Mr Sadat said this in official Cairo circles, before the possibility of a Sadat visit to Jerusalem was publicly aired, was that Mr Begin was modifying his apparent fundamentalism under force of circumstances. Those were said to include the implications of the unprecedented joint Soviet-American statement early in October, which called for a

settlement ensuring "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people".

At the same time, the Egyptians seemed to be under no illusions about the willingness of Israel to negotiate with the PLO, so that Mr. Begin's subsequent actions on the Palestinian issue can hardly have come as a surprise.

There was a feeling in

Cairo, however, that in spite

of his evident reservations

on the question President

Carter was gradually moving

towards acceptance of the

idea of an independent

Palestinian state. Even if

that is the case, it must then

be asked whether the Egyp-

tians, like other Arabs, are

not taking far too simple a

view of Washington's ability

to put pressure on

Israel.

Egypt's attitude towards

the super powers remains

consistent. The pattern was

set when President Sadat

expelled his Soviet military

advisers in 1972 and subse-

quently concentrated himself

on re-establishing links with

the United States. If there is

any change there it is the

tactical one of being ready

to talk directly to the

Israelis rather than depend-

ing on Americans or other

intermediaries.

His distrust of Russian in-

tentions in Africa stays

strong, hence Egyptian con-

cern about the Horn of

Africa and, earlier this year,

Zaïre. When announcing that

Egyptian pilots and tech-

nicians were being sent to

help President Mobutu to con-

tain the invasion of Shaba

province, Mr Sadat said this

in official Cairo circles, be-

fore the possibility of a

Sadat visit to Jerusalem was

publicly aired, was that Mr

Begin was modifying his

apparent fundamentalism

under force of circumstan-

ces. Those were said to in-

clude the implications of the

unprecedented joint Soviet-

American statement early in

October, which called for a

settlement ensuring "the legiti-

macy of the Palestinian peo-

ple".

These amendments, covering exchange

rates, taxation, customs duties and the

repatriation of profits, make Egypt's current

investment climate one in which overseas

investors will see their projects come to

fruition more smoothly than ever before.

During the next four years, projected

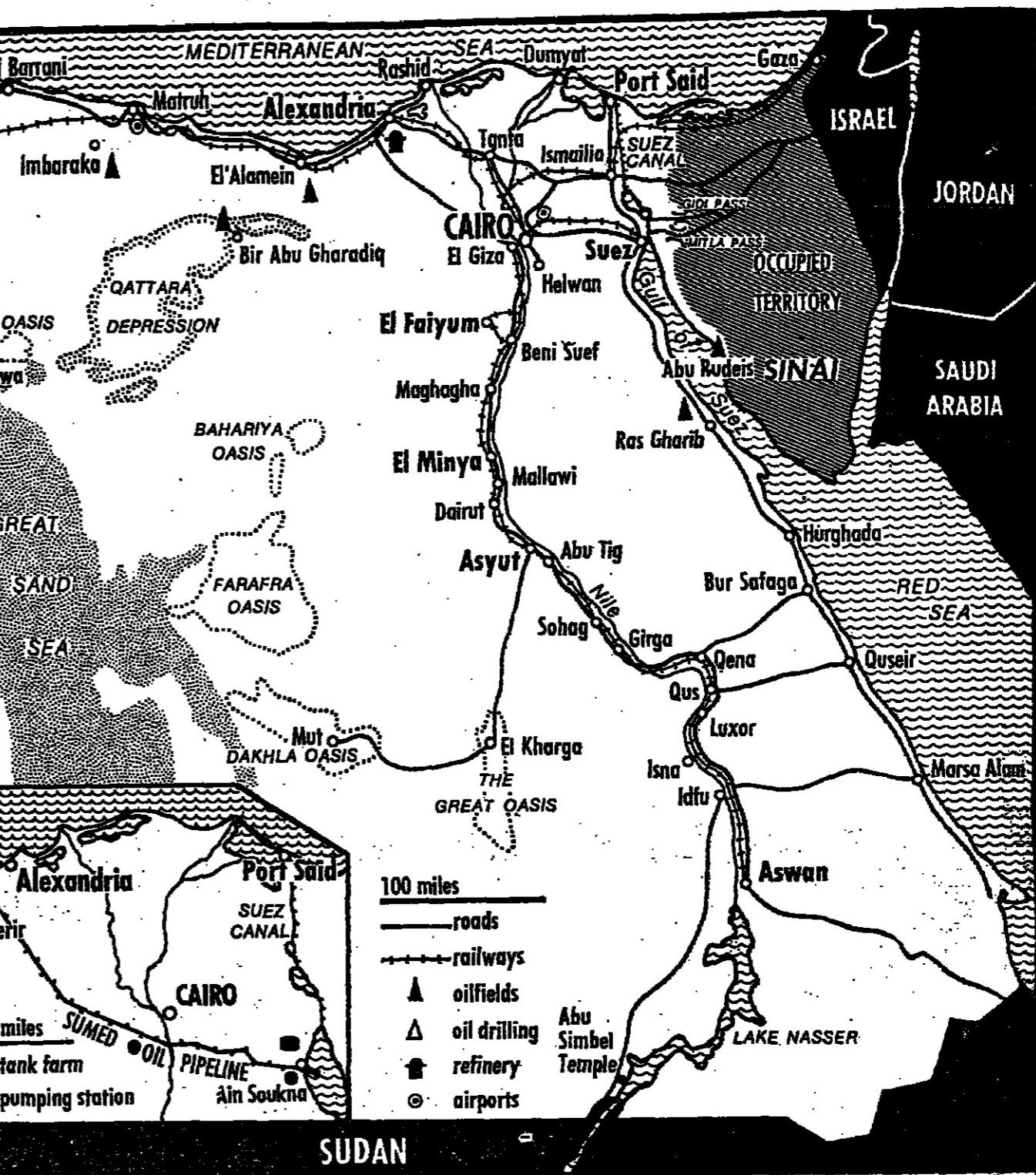
schemes will be undertaken to build up the

country's involvement in agriculture, textiles,

housing, transportation, engineering, mining,

finance and food stuffs to the benefit of both

Egypt and foreign investors alike.



Investing in Egypt A new open door policy

As part of Egypt's forward-looking programme to re-vitalise her economy, the People's Assembly has approved a number of amendments to the country's investment laws.

These amendments, covering exchange rates, taxation, customs duties and the repatriation of profits, make Egypt's current investment climate one in which overseas

investors will see their projects come to fruition more smoothly than ever before.

During the next four years, projected schemes will be undertaken to build up the country's involvement in agriculture, textiles, housing, transportation, engineering, mining, finance and food stuffs to the benefit of both Egypt and foreign investors alike.

Tourism

Egypt was a great civilisation with a centralised government over 3,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Nowadays the fertile banks of the Nile steeped in the ancient history of the Pharaohs' land, attract thousands of tourists each year. For those who look for the sun in winter, and who have an interest in history and archaeology, Egypt is an ideal place.

Foreign investment is invited to improve facilities for tourists through the construction of hotels, tourist cities and villages, camping centres, floating hotels, ferries and other amenities.

Financial institutions

Beyond the investment potential of agriculture, industry and tourism, Egypt's new policy opens the door for the establishment of a variety of institutions to provide adequate financing for any accepted investment project.

Opportunities now exist for investment companies, investment banks, merchant banks, and reinsurance companies to open branch offices in Egypt or to establish institutions constituted in Egypt.

The progress so far

Already Egypt's investment programme is far-advanced.

This table shows the scope and involvement of foreign investors whose projects are currently under way. It is an indication of the way in which, in partnership with overseas industrialists, Egypt is committed to a comprehensive programme of economic growth.

Activity	Number of Investment Projects	Total Egyptian Investment (figures in £ million)	Foreign Investment	Employed Nationals at 30/9/77
Textile Industry	28	31.7	14.7	20,000
Food Stuffs	16	24.1	8.8	10,683
Metalurgical	25	16.9	9.6	9,613
Engineering	25	12.3	3.8	7,023
Mining	4	2.3	0.5	7,613
Ceramics	12	22.0	2.7	12,583
Chemicals	83	65.1	19.7	45,431
Pharmaceuticals & Medical Equipment	3	1.1	0.1	2,722
Animal Production	14	25.2	13.6	2,093
Housing Contracting	14	51.9	39.7	32,223
Transportation	16	5.7	3.1	7,045
Investment Companies	8	22.8	14.7	11,413
Banking	22	16.0	5.6	10,933
Tourism	11	182.1	11.0	157,343
Health & Education	6	7.5	1.9	1,663
Total	243	725.5	242.4	300,000



BNP in the Middle East

Wherever you do business we are there to help and advise you.

Banque Nationale de Paris, France's leading commercial bank, has an international network extending over seventy countries.

Including

Egypt Bahrain Iran Lebanon



Banque Nationale de Paris

Head Office
16, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris 75009. Tel: 523-55-00. Telex: 280 605-2000 branches in France

UK Subsidiary
Banque Nationale de Paris Limited
10-15 Mincing Lane, London EC3P 3ER. Tel: 626 5678

Total assets of BNP Group as at 31st December 1976 FF.206,000,000,000.

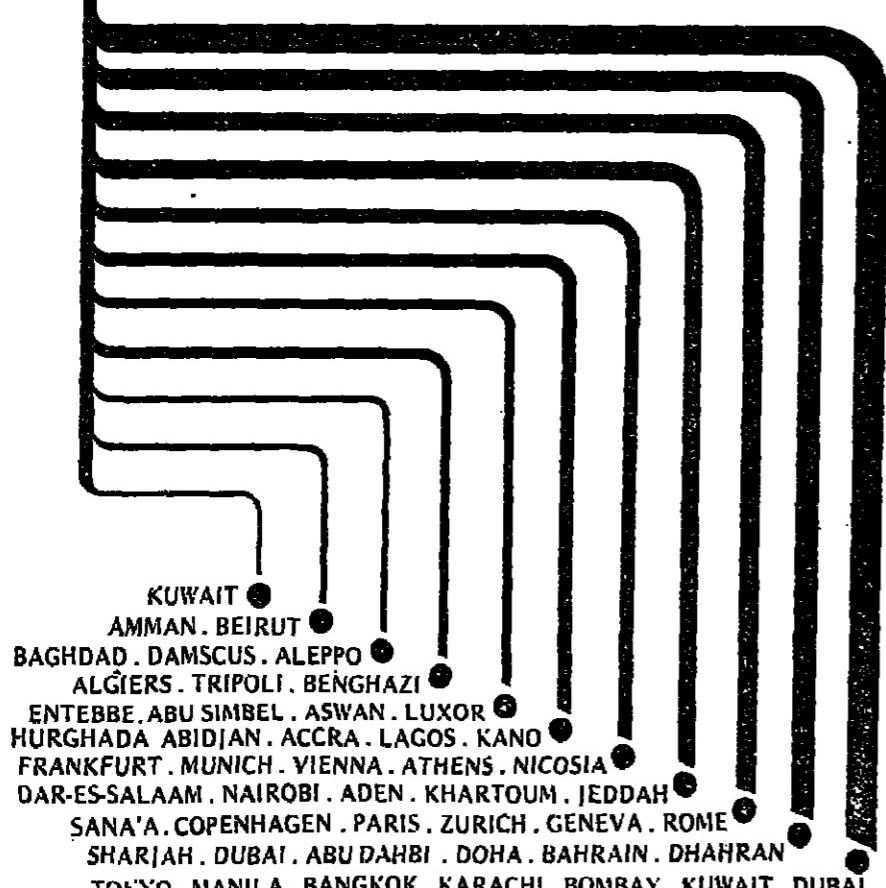
Our routes from London go deeper than you think!



CAIRO

Egyptair remembers that businessmen come from all over Britain. And they like to complete their journey in one day. So our convenient departure from Heathrow allows you breakfast at home, an hour or so in the office, and a convenient connexion from your local airport.

And when you've done your business in Egypt, we'll fly you to the Gulf, other Middle East business centres, to Africa and the Far East. All on one network with 45 years experience in the Middle East. You'll appreciate our friendly in-flight service.



EGYPTAIR makes all the difference

The International Airline of Egypt
29/31 Piccadilly, London W1. Tel: 01-734 2395. Birmingham: Tel: 021-645 1249. Manchester: Tel: 061-834 2552.

by Robert Mabro

The October War of 1973 marked the beginning of a distinct phase in the development of the Egyptian economy. New and challenging opportunities emerged because of the oil price revolution, the strengthening of political and economic links with rich Arab countries, the liberalization of the economic system, and the reversal of Egypt's international alliances in favour of the United States and the West.

This new phase produced significant increases in foreign-exchange receipts. Egypt gained access to considerable sources of financial aid—Arab, Western and multilateral. The capacity to earn foreign exchange was also enhanced in a variety of ways.

The reopening of the Suez Canal after the signing of disengagement agreements with Israel is bringing much-needed revenue. The expansion of tourism, a spin-off of Arab wealth and a direct benefit of the opening-up policy, is making significant contribution to earnings from invisible exports.

The remittance of Egyptian workers abroad is also growing at a high rate, not only because the number of emigrants has increased but because of enhanced confidence in the liberal intentions of the regime. Finally, the higher oil price revolution has suddenly led to a significant appreciation of Egypt's hydrocarbon resources. The country, now emerging as a net exporter of crude petroleum, is in a position to benefit from high oil prices.

Since 1973 there have been

interesting opportunities for investment and increased production. There was growth of domestic demand for goods and services potential growth of foreign demand for exports as well as opportunities arising from Egypt's location and wealth in human resources in the booming Middle East. The liberalization of the economic system was a conscious policy, whose twin objectives were to encourage the domestic private sector and to mobilize Arab funds and Western technology for the development of the country.

Nevertheless, the achievements of the Egyptian economy after 1973 were extremely disappointing. It is now just as conventional to speak of the difficulties and insuperable obstacles of economic durability faced by Egypt as it was in 1973 and 1974 to speak of the economic miracles and imminent economic take-off into sustained growth. The truth is that the exciting opportunities which elicited so much optimism emerged at a time when the development of the economy was faced with formidable obstacles, some old and familiar difficulties inherited from the past, some new and unexpected problems transferred by the world economy.

The Egyptian economy since 1973 has already been denuded by foreign debt accumulated over the years since the early 1960s. Economic performance was leaving much to be desired since 1964. The rate of economic growth, and more alarmingly, the rates of investment and of productivity growth achieved between 1964 and 1973 were very low; the balance of payments was consistently in deficit and a significant proportion of the industrial capacity was under-used.

There was trouble with agriculture, too, as much of the investment effort was devoted at high costs and for low return to the reclamation of new land while the reuse of old land was neglected. Low investment rates led to the deterioration of communications and services which were neither properly maintained nor expanded at a rate commensurate with demand.

Egypt entered the era

after 1973 impoverished, burdened by debts and heavy defence commitments and ill-equipped to take full advantage for its own development of the economic boom in the Middle East. Things were made worse by a sharp deterioration in the external index of trade. The price of raw agricultural products rose from 100 in 1969-70 to 310 in 1974, and the country is a big importer of food grain, the basic staple of the urban population. The main export, rose to only 231 in the same period. Factors other than the terms of trade combined to produce huge deficits in the balance of payments on current account. Imports volume rather than domestic production increased in response to the growth in demand.

The Government in order to remedy some of the more blatant inadequacies of the productive structure, had to import larger quantities of intermediate and capital goods.

These improvements are far from constituting a complete cure. The imbalances of the external account are likely to remain significant for many years and the burden of the foreign debt will continue to be felt and to constrain the economy well until the end of the 1980s.

Egypt's economic difficulties are to a large extent structural, which does not mean that the management of economic policy had no role to play. The new economic system is something of a hybrid which has retained some features of bureaucratic socialism and acquired the defects of capitalism rather than its expected merits.

Egypt will need much foreign aid for some years in

order to remove the structural imbalances that mar the economy. Ideally aid could provide a long breathing space during which far-reaching policy reforms would be implemented. The main policy issues are not the removal of government subsidies to consumer goods and some tinkering with exchange rates and import lists.

Policy reforms should begin with investment. Investment policy and public sector procedures for the selection of projects leave much to be desired. Funds have been allocated in the past to uneconomic projects which litter the industrial landscape. The same mistakes are being made in the new plans.

The Government should take a hard look at agriculture and promote a revolution in methods of cultivation and in the crop mix. Egyptian agriculture still operates on a pattern introduced in the late nineteenth century; it served the country well but is now obsolete.

Egypt has to face the long-term question of its economic development. Peace in the Middle East is perhaps an essential precondition and the recent initiatives of President Sadat may be partly explained by this context. But peace, however necessary, is not sufficient alone for economic development. Much effort will have to be spent on the internal front.

The author is director, Middle East Centre, St Antony's College, Oxford.

Increased opportunities in wake of strife

deficit on goods and services reached the unprecedented level of \$2,500m, equivalent to some 25 per cent of gdp. In many respects 1975 was perhaps the worst year of recent Egyptian economic history. The balance of payments, still very serious, showed signs of improvement in 1976 and 1977. The foreign debt also improved in the second half of 1977 as Egypt was then able to repay the large arrears that had accumulated in respect of short-term loans.

But this is no miracle. After the meeting held in Paris last May of the Consultative Group for Egypt, which brought together under the chairmanship of the World Bank all the main aid donors, the country received in hard cash, in roll-over of central bank to central bank deposits and in new credit lines something of the order of \$4,000m to \$5,000m.

These improvements are far from constituting a complete cure. The imbalances of the external account are likely to remain significant for many years and the burden of the foreign debt will continue to be felt and to constrain the economy well until the end of the 1980s.

Egypt's economic difficulties are to a large extent structural, which does not mean that the management of economic policy had no role to play. The new economic system is something of a hybrid which has retained some features of bureaucratic socialism and acquired the defects of capitalism rather than its expected merits.

Egypt will need much foreign aid for some years in

Open-door policy shows up inequalities

by Edward Mortimer

No aspect of President Sadat's policies is more body debated in Egypt than the "infitah", or "opening" of Egypt's economy to foreign capitalist investment. More than a mere policy, the *infitah* can be seen as the guiding philosophy of the regime and of the new Egypt that Mr Sadat would like to build.

Much of his criticism of the way Egypt was run under his predecessor built down to the simple observation that Nasser's Egypt was a closed system which left little room for initiative in either the political or the economic sphere.

Egypt, he said in a speech to the People's Assembly on November 9, would never return to the Marxist socialism of the distribution of poverty. But he went on to admit that without a fair distribution of wealth the country would remain "a breeding-ground of envy and hatred".

That is the trouble with the open door policy as it is presented to us, at least in its present phase. It conspicuously brings great wealth to a few while at the same time, by fuelling inflation, it aggravates the poverty of the many.

The door has been opened not only for foreign capital but for foreign goods. The Egyptian upper and upper middle class has rushed to buy western consumer goods which were hitherto not available.

It is hard to say as yet how

available. Probably the quickest way to get rich in Egypt today is to have the agency for a major foreign producer of cars, speed-boats, transistors, whisky, or even soft drinks, then invest the profits in property speculation and construction—a sector where the influx of "tourists" and summer residents from The Gulf has driven rents and prices sky high. Investment in manufacturing industry offers a puny return by comparison.

Perhaps the most trenchant critic of the present economic policies is Dr Lutfi Abdul-Azim, editor of the economic weekly *Alyam Iktisadi*. He has been involved in a public polemic with the group of economic experts in the Government, led by Dr Abdal-Moneim Kasroury, deputy Prime Minister. In his view, the group has allowed its policies to be dominated by the short-term need for foreign exchange liquidity, instead of seeking solutions to the basic structural problems of the economy.

"We can't keep on using our hard currency to import food," Dr Abdul-Azim says. "They are always making announcements about new loans, but never anything about production." In fact, Dr Kasroury does also make announcements about foreign investment. For instance, he recently gave a figure of ££2,000m for the total capital of projects approved by the Egyptian Investment Authority as of June 30, 1977, since it was set up in April 1975.

It is hard to say as yet how much of this shortage of nearly 90 per cent simply reflects delays in getting projects off the ground, and how many have actually been abandoned. Some 200 projects with excessive Third World expertise argue that in a country in Egypt's situation two years is a perfectly normal gap between pledging finance for a project and actually disbursing.

Another point about Dr Kasroury's figures is that roughly half of them are accounted for by banks rather than directly productive investment, and so far foreign banks have been

much more active in financing the import boom than in industrial projects. But the bankers themselves argue that they have provided valuable competition for the public sector banks, and have also been instrumental in persuading their parent foreign investors.

Second, the fact that a project is approved by the authority does not mean that it automatically goes ahead. In the case of projects involving American investors, for instance, out of ££359m approved since 1975, only ££41m are so far in production.

Many projects subject to delays

It is hard to say as yet how much of this shortage of nearly 90 per cent simply reflects delays in getting projects off the ground, and how many have actually been abandoned. Some 200 projects with excessive Third World expertise argue that in a country in Egypt's situation two years is a perfectly normal gap between pledging finance for a project and actually disbursing.

The state of the telecommunications network is a standing joke that residents of Cairo have long ceased to find funny. Transport is no better; power cuts are an everyday occurrence and industrial sites offered usually turn out to be beyond the reach of essential services, including water.

On the more technical level, the regime has moved this year to remedy some of the defects which investors discovered in the original Law 43 on foreign investment passed in 1974.

An amending Law 32 of 1977 allows Egyptian currency to be bought for investment at the "parallel" rate of \$145 to the ££ instead of the official rate of \$2.56, and removes the requirement that "inland" projects as well as those in the free zones should cover all their foreign exchange needs through exports.

This is important because many foreign observers believe that the Government's main mistake so far has been its obsession with exports and foreign currency earnings, whereas the unique attraction of Egypt for foreign investors is its domestic market of 40 million people.

by Alan Mackie

There is a story told that when the West German Bundespost was called to look at Cairo's telephone system, they found the whole network dependent on the 42-year-old switches that could fit into any instant. This fitting story illustrates the parlous state of Cairo's telephone system, which has earned the Egyptian capital the dubious description of being probably the worst city in which to operate in the world.

The resident who has seen the telephone service deteriorate gradually has a different perspective. He copes somehow. Many offices in Cairo have their own "telephone"—an erand boy. But in a city with such a widely scattered business community, this is not always practicable. Those living in the outskirts of Heliopolis, a two-hour journey from the centre of the city in the rush hour, use the telex to communicate within the city, if they are fortunate enough to have one. And sometimes that breaks down.

The worst period was probably during the summer when all but eight of the airport's 58 lines were put out of action and whole sectors of the town were without a telephone at all.

Now the telephone works in some areas and should improve in others as a new cable system is being laid by the West German company, AEG Telefunken, begins to make an impact. Raytheon

journeys, thus relieving some of the pressure on the roads, which in Cairo are badly overloaded.

Attempts are being made to improve traffic flows, but improvements are offset by the steadily increasing number of vehicles on the roads. In turn, more buses and taxis on the streets are not sufficient to meet the increasing demand.

It is becoming increasingly clear that it is impossible to tackle Cairo's communications problems without some form of demographic policy which will relieve and eventually halt the flow of people to the capital.

Plans drawn up for Metro system

This human pressure on Cairo's limited resources must make the French Métro scheme more attractive. Plans for a two-line Métro have been drawn up by the Société Française d'Études et de Réalisations de Transports Urbains (Sofret). However, 180 million francs of the 560 million francs needed for the first phase development of the first line has yet to be found.

The national railway system is to have a large cash injection—\$87m has been allocated to renovating rolling stock, installing new signalling and doubling railway

lines, thus raising its capacity to three million tons by 1980 and 10 million tons a year by the year 2000. Another port is planned at Damietta to serve the fruit and vegetable-growing hinterland of the Delta. Egypt hopes to take advantage of easy shipping credits to build a fleet of 65 vessels by 1981.

Transmack, the consultancy wing of British Rail, has recently won a contract to advise on reorganizing the railways. British Rail engineers will take an inventory of traction and rolling stock. Transmack is also reported to be considering a deal whereby it would run Egyptian Railways' dining and sleeping car service.

Egypt's road network is in reasonably good condition. Major developments planned include paving the 200 km road to the Western Desert, roads of al-Farwa and al-Behira where underground water has recently been found. Plans are also in hand to build a \$17m road linking Egypt and Sudan for completion in six years.

There is also a project to develop port capacity. The most important and immediate is one to develop the port of Alexandria where congestion is such that there are about 80 ships waiting outside the harbour to unload. The World Bank is participating in a \$150m scheme to raise the port's capacity to 15 million tons of goods and seven million tons of oil a year by 1980.

There is also an ambitious plan to build a new port complex at Port Said which

will raise its capacity to three million tons by 1980 and 10 million tons a year by the year 2000. Another port is planned at Damietta to serve the fruit and vegetable-growing hinterland of the Delta. Egypt hopes to take advantage of easy shipping credits to build a fleet of 65 vessels by 1981.

Air transport is being developed through a major transformation. A great deal has been done as it has in the port of Alexandria to reduce customs and administration formalities at Caire's airport. In progress is a \$29m building for improvement of the airport which includes building strengthened runways to take wide-bodied aircraft. When the passenger terminal building is completed in 1982, the airport's handling capacity will have doubled to 10 million passengers a year. Tenders for a new computerized air control system for the airport are being invited.

Included in air development plans is a new \$25m airport to be built 30 km west of Alexandria, enlarging Aswan and Luxor airports to take international traffic.

Egypt's airline, Egypt Air, is making good profits and is constantly enlarging its fleet. There are believed to be plans to buy Boeing 747 jumbo jets. It plays a leading role in the Arab Air Carriers Organization, the official Arab airlines organization, and in its developing projects.

The author is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.

Our ancient ambassadors would be proud of us.

Five years ago London saw what was to prove to be one of the most exciting and popular exhibitions ever staged in Europe.

Displayed in the British Museum, the treasures of Tutankhamun were to stimulate the imaginations of all who saw the exhibition. An interest in Egypt, dormant in the minds of countless men, women and children, was stirred by the breath-taking beauty of the boy King's golden mask, and the fabulous wealth of riches embodied in the artefacts recovered from his tomb.

In all, over one-and-a-half million people queued to see Tutankhamun in London. At any one time there might be a wait of as much as eight hours before visitors could gain admission to the Museum. Even on the very last day of the exhibition's phenomenal and unprecedented run, people were still hoping to gain admission, only to be turned away as the doors closed for the last time.

Now such scenes are anticipated in cities throughout the United States of America. In Washington DC, where the exhibition's tour began, it has been as popular as it was in London. And, in New York, where the Metropolitan Museum of Art published a specially commissioned illustrated volume priced at \$35.00, Tutankhamun so caught the public's imagination that the first edition of the book was sold out in a matter of weeks.

Thus, the first of Egypt's 'ancient ambassadors' has done much to rekindle interest in a country whose history goes back to a time when, over 3,000 years before the birth of Christ, Egypt, under the rule of the mighty Pharaohs, gave the world a culture and civilisation which has seldom been matched for its achievements and its grandeur.

An ambassador for the future

Today, while the memory of Tutankhamun still lingers on in Europe, fostered by the boy King's enchanting good looks and the fascinating tragedy of his all-too-short life, a second 'ancient ambassador' is abroad, maintaining interest in a land which, while mindful of its past, now looks forward to its future.

Rameses II, whose treasures have been on display in Paris, was one of the last great warrior Pharaohs of Egypt. A man of immense energy, he was the author of the plans to build the magnificent temples at Abu Simbel. Now moved to a new site, beyond the reach of the rising waters of the Nile as they gather and fill behind the Aswan High Dam, the temples stand as testimony to a culture and a way of life which, for centuries, has been an example to the world.

Growth for the next decade

In the last few years, Egypt has begun to re-build again.

The Government has been pursuing an 'open-door' policy designed to rehabilitate the country's economy and re-establish the country's wealth, following the events of 1973. At the same time, positive initiatives have been, and are being, made by President Sadat and his Government towards the positive realisation of permanent peace, based on justice, in the Middle East.

This 'open-door' policy aims to encourage foreign investment in Egyptian-based projects with a view to augmenting the efforts being made on a domestic level.

Where once much of Egypt's industry was in public ownership, a system of management by objectives and results is slowly being introduced as more and more industrial control passes into the hands of individual companies. Free to make investments in renovation and modernisation, companies are also being given the power to determine their own levels of production, and their own prices. In the agricultural sector, producer prices are being brought more closely into line with international prices, at levels which provide incentives and rewards for farmers.

Similarly, various projects are under way to deepen and widen the Suez Canal with a view to increasing Egypt's involvement with world trade. At the same time, work is in progress to construct tunnels under the Canal to make a closer link between the Nile Valley and Sinai, in order to achieve the rehabilitation of the Egyptian Peninsula.

These moves are seen as essential to Egypt's long-term growth. They represent a firm step in the right direction, a move towards achieving a progressive growth pattern stemming from Egypt's own efforts as well as from the introduction of foreign investment encouraged by the 'open-door' policy.

New projects under way

Industry is the strong backbone supporting the national economy. It is the sector most capable of meeting the greatest aspirations for social and economic development.

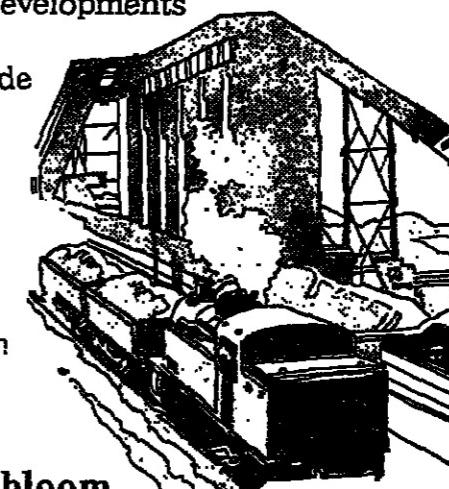


Among the new industrial projects initiated recently, one of the largest is the aluminium complex at Nag Hammadi. It began operating in April 1977, producing 100,000 tons per annum.

Similarly, as part of the integrated plan for economic and social development, a substantial investment is being made to extend the scope of Egypt's iron and steel industry. It is estimated that the total production of the iron and steel consortia will reach 1,558 million tons when current developments are completed.

Other projects in hand include the exploitation of the Baharia oasis and the expansion of the country's lime-stone quarries and dolomite industry.

Many other projects await implementation, all of which will contribute to the breadth and scope of Egyptian industry, to the benefit of the country's people and her national economy.



Making the desert bloom

Egyptian farmers were among the first to practice organised agriculture. Through the ages this expertise and knowledge has been developed, nurtured as it is by the natural gifts of an equable climate and the life-giving waters and fertile soil of the Nile Valley.

Now Egypt is transforming barren desert into productive farmland. The rock-strewn, dry, sandy areas of the Western desert, once fertile and productive, are again becoming lush, green fields. The desert is being given new life. Numerous reclamation projects are in hand to prepare the neglected land for cultivation, production and permanent residence.

The most exciting of these projects is at Tahrir Province where water was discovered 150 feet beneath the Sahara. Between 1960 and 1969 alone, nearly one-and-a-half million acres of land were reclaimed. Families and experienced farmers, backed by modern machinery and scientific expertise, moved into the area, and now raise wheat, beans, sugar cane, lettuce, strawberries, citrus fruits, radishes, squash, beets, corn, barley, artichokes and other crops.



Again in the Western desert, 100 miles from Luxor and the Valley of the Kings, another reclamation project is taking place. A region that has seen rain only once in 100 years is being converted from an infertile crescent of unproductive wasteland into a food-growing area of several millions of acres. This 'New Valley', which runs parallel to the Nile, was one of the most fertile areas of the world during the time of the Pharaohs. It was once inhabited by 8,000,000 people.

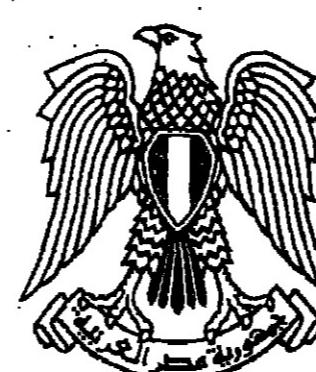
Extremely rich in natural fertilizers, the soil in this reclaimed area now produces crops of rice, corn, barley and alfalfa. Co-operative farming, cattle and fish breeding programmes complement plans to develop industries in an 8,000,000 acre area rich in proven reserves of gold, iron, phosphates and coal.

A reflection of history

When, in 1922, Lord Carnarvon asked Howard Carter what it was he could see as he peered into Tutankhamun's tomb, Carter replied: 'Wonderful things. I can see wonderful things.'

Today, fifty-five years after their discovery and thousands of years since they were made, the 'wonderful things' from the boy King's tomb are still a fascination to the world. Their brilliantly executed craftsmanship and design alone belie their age, giving evidence of Egypt's majestic achievements as a nation in the forefront of almost every aspect of cultural, political and economic thought.

And, as the patterns of world trade change, as the features of the earth's face alter with each passing generation, the treasures of Tutankhamun and Rameses II remain immutable as 'ancient ambassadors' for a country which, with its forward-looking outlook and strong sense of purpose, is committed to a programme of growth and development the Pharaohs would be proud of.



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

State Information Service
Further information from:
Press & Information Office, Egyptian Embassy,
26 South Street, London, W1



Young fellahin from overcrowded rural areas working on an olive-growing project in a desert region.

Cairo's leading newspapers are now available on microfilm

AL-AKHBAR and
AKHBAR EL-YOM

(the Saturday weekend edition) are the most widely known and read newspapers in the Arab World. Both papers have a wide and diversified readership ranging from the man in the street to college professors and businessmen.

Both newspapers have been filmed together in chronological sequence, one month per reel, from January 1977. Current newspapers will be filmed and shipped within one month of publication.

Details of these, and other leading newspapers on microfilm, are included in our current catalogue, copies of which can be obtained from:



David Robson
Newspaper Archive Developments
Ltd.,
15 Western Road,
Reading RG3 2DF.
Tel. (0734) 583247

CAIRO BARCLAYS: YOUR BANK ON THE NILE

With all the international expertise of Barclays Bank International and the Banque du Caire we are ideally placed, in Cairo, to offer the international businessman a comprehensive range of corporate banking services in convertible currencies. We can help with import/export and development finance, acceptance of wholesale deposits and management of consortium loans, assistance with private placements of equity and loan capital, and acceptance of deposits in off-shore currencies.

We can help you find and evaluate opportunities in the Arab Republic of Egypt and elsewhere in the Middle East and provide expert financial advice to companies undertaking such investments.

For further information contact Barclays Bank International Limited, International Division, 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP (01-283 8989 ext. 3461) or get in touch direct with Cairo Barclays International Bank at the address below.



CAIRO BARCLAYS
INTERNATIONAL
BANK S.A.E.

12 Midan el Sheikh Youssef,
Garden City,
P.O. Box 2335,
Cairo, Egypt.
Telegraphic Address:
CAIBARINT CAIRO
Telex: 92343 CABAR UN.

Cairo Barclays is a joint venture bank established by Banque du Caire and Barclays Bank International Limited.

by Andrew Lycett

Egypt is not feeding itself. In 1975 it was only 73 per cent self-sufficient in food, and that figure is falling. In 1977 its agricultural exports were estimated at \$1,200m (80 per cent from cotton) while its agricultural imports will top \$1,800m, leaving a considerable deficit which will not be covered by textiles, leather or other secondary products.

This is the unspoken rationale at the heart of President Sadat's plea for a 30-month food security programme. The President used the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of agrarian reform to call for self-sufficiency in fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products by 1980. He also said that Egypt should become a net food exporter.

As an earnest of his intentions he appointed a special committee by marriage, Osmar Ahmed Osman, to investigate the possibilities of developing the

it is not going to reclaim much more land? What if it stopped trying to plant more insatiable cereals? What if it used the advantages of its magnificent natural conditions and sought to grow more cash crops, particularly fruit and vegetables? It could then generate profit and foreign exchange to pay for the requisite staple foods.

But this is as far as a rosy assessment of the situation can go. Egyptian agriculture is really in decline, with static land area and falling crop yields. Production of fruit for export may be a useful source of revenue in addition to existing production of staples, but it is no substitute for radical reform.

How feasible is such a food security plan, with its attendant agro-industrial projects? The story of the cotton industry, which earns 80 per cent of Egypt's foreign exchange, would indicate a positive reply.

So would the combination of Egypt's fertile soil and year-round sunshine and water. The elements have been so kind to Egyptian farmers that output from the country's six million acres has been increased consider-

Agriculture in need of radical reform

ably through double cropping.

But this is as far as a rosy assessment of the situation can go. Egyptian agriculture is really in decline, with static land area and falling crop yields. Production of fruit for export may be a useful source of revenue in addition to existing production of staples, but it is no substitute for radical reform.

Agriculture has suffered recently partly because it has been the one sector of the economy with enough fat to be squeezed in times of financial scarcity. Consequently its share of national investment budget dropped progressively to a mere 8 per cent in 1975 (and this for an activity which employs half the nation's workforce).

As an earnest of his intentions he appointed a special committee by marriage, Osmar Ahmed Osman, to investigate the possibilities of developing the

cities where jobs were supposedly being generated. The towns expanded and valuable agricultural land was taken up, often by state industries. About 25,000 acres are lost each year to urban sprawl.

If an equivalent amount of land is reclaimed each year, as independent experts believe, then Egypt is simply marking time, trying to feed one million extra mouths each year on a static acreage. Government officials claim, however, that close to a million acres has been reclaimed in the past two decades. They say this reclaimed acreage will allow expansion of both population and agriculture in the future. Their estimates are high; a more realistic figure is re-claimed land is 300,000 acres. Further reclamation is reportedly to be

produktively expensive. Whereas 300,000 acres have been claimed back from the desert and Nile Delta at a cost of \$700 an acre, to step in rapidly financial outlay on extra massive infrastructure is estimated at schemes in the Delta \$2,000 an acre.

Now the Government proposes to modernise agriculture, bringing in more private companies if it needs to find investment money. The United States Agribusiness Council has already balked at the cost of establishing joint ventures in Egypt. Massive amounts of government aid are necessary if reclamation is to be viable.

Meanwhile, established farming is languishing under the various constraints of poor basic services, inefficient bureaucracy and, surprisingly, too much water. Egyptian agriculture has recently been highly centralized, with the Government first defining the ratios of crops to be planted by peasants, and then buying up these crops at artificially low prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture has benefited from being able to sell profitably on world markets. The peasant has suffered from previous high capital investment and has consequently reverted to growing black market crops (this growing of fruit and vegetables anticipates official action). Those resources he has had at his command he has over-used. When the Aswan Dam brought plentiful year-round water to Egyptian farming, peasants responded by over-watering.

This practice raised the water table to a dangerous level, and helped to remove valuable salts from the soil. The World Bank has had

Births of a nation defy easy answers

The dilemma becomes a growth to 11 per cent in political and economic one. Even if the Population and Family Planning Board (PFPB) were to succeed in its official policy of reducing population growth rates to 1.1 per cent by 1982 (and it has been remarkably unsuccessful so far), there would still be 56 million Egyptians in 2000, all of them crammed into 4 per cent of Egypt's total land area, giving the country already a ratio of people to land twice that of the Netherlands which has Europe's highest population density.

How is Egypt to provide food, schooling, social services and work for all these people? The solution will be difficult because of substantial inability to determine whether Egypt is a developing country demanding radical solutions to its problems or merely a large market, with a skilled population, on the fringes of Europe wanting only to achieve economic development.

The divergences mean that Egypt's family planning strategists have been unable to decide whether population "consciousness" results from industrialization and education, as in Western countries, or whether economic development comes only in the wake of far-reaching population programmes.

The causes for this were not hard to find. Poor training and unrealistic terms of service ensured that doctors at the Ministry of Health's 3,000 medical centres and units had little commitment to their job. As late as this year medical students in one Cairo university were being treated in one hour's advice on family planning in seven years' professional training.

Doctors were paid £21 to insert an intra-uterine device. But financial incentives meant that they were upgraded only to supply the maximum number of contraceptives without bothering to give follow-up advice to their patients.

Inevitably there were complications, which the doctors were unable to deal with. Peasants, previously in favour of trying out family planning, turned against it and were encouraged to do so by religious leaders.

All problems were exacerbated by the usual Egyptian departmental difficulties. The result was that international agencies such as Unicef decided it was wasteful to reach the peasantry.

At the same time education is slowly being restructured to produce skilled technicians suitable for a developing country rather than barely educated university graduates who are guaranteed government employment by virtue of their degrees. This year for the first time environmental studies, including some discussion of family planning, were introduced into the school curriculum.

But curriculum revision takes a long time in Egypt, so it is doubtful whether its youthful population (31.6 per cent were under the age of 12 in 1976) will reap the benefits. Indeed they are likely to end up unemployed as the five-year plan envisages creation of jobs for only 1,200,000 people.

The Government hopes to care for these masses through a backlog and increasingly formalised policies of population dispersal. Hardly a speech from the President passes without reference to massive successes in land reclamation and redistribution.

The Government hopes to help the movement of landless peasants on to this allegedly reclaimed land, as in the new valley where a million people will eventually be resettled.

Emigration to Arab countries will also help to take up the excess population. But there is nothing to compare with an aggressively executed family planning programme integrating the plans of various ministries to deal with the expanding population.

It is just possible that such a policy is beginning to emerge, but it still needs more positive commitment from the highest authorities.

INVITATION FOR REGISTRATION

SPECIALIZED OFFSHORE FIRMS WITH WIDE SPREAD EXPERIENCE AND ADVANCED KNOW-HOW IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE DESIGNS, EXECUTION, COMPLETION AND TENNANCE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LATEST NATIONAL NORMS AND SYSTEMS ARE INVITED BY GENERAL CONTRACTING COMPANY OF 23 KASR STR., CAIRO—WHO IS UNDERTAKING THE CAIRO NORATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE PROJECT LOCATED BASSATIN IN THE SOUTHERN ZONE OF CAIRO ON OF ABOUT 100,000 M2 WITH A CAPACITY OF 3,000 OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF ANIMALS COMPLETE WITH PRODUCTS TREATMENT, COLD STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION CENTRE, EMERGENCY SLAUGHTERHOUSE, LABORATORY, MUSEUM, ETC.

TO SUBMIT THEIR CURRICULUM VITAE WITH REGARD TO THIS SPECIFIC SCOPE OF WORK.

CLOSING DATE OF SUBMISSION OF PREQUALIFIED DOCUMENTS IS DECEMBER 31st, 1977.

Alexandria Port Authority

106 Gamal Abdel Nasser Avenue,

Alexandria, Egypt

International adjudication

for the delivery of iron materials

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 50

BARGES FOR STEVEDORING CO.

Alexandria Port Authority announces in an international adjudication the delivery of the iron materials for the construction of 50 barges for Stevedoring Co.

Tender documents can be obtained from the administration of A.P.A. at the above mentioned address for \$25 (twenty-five dollars) for each copy. Offers to be submitted in the name of the chairman, A.P.A. Closing date and opening of envelopes will be at 12 o'clock on December 22, 1977, at the above mentioned address.

حفل افتتاح

Stock Exchange Prices Late decline

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Public borrowing shortfall points to large Treasury overestimate

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Total public borrowing was only £957m in the third quarter of 1977, suggesting that the outturn for the current financial year could be well below the latest official published forecast for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £7,500m.

The most probable figure would seem to be much nearer the secret estimate of £6,800m made within the Treasury, but up to £1,000m from the public sector seems likely, and it could be even larger.

The £970m PSBR in the third quarter of the calendar year, which is not seasonally adjusted, is reduced to £904m for the second quarter of the financial year. If a seasonal adjustment correction is applied it compares with a seasonally adjusted figure of £1,550m in the first quarter of fiscal 1977-78, which began in April.

For the first half of the financial year, that gives a total figure of £2,455m. So if the second half of the financial year were like the first half, total PSBR would be £4,910m.

A number of special factors which do not get reflected in the seasonal adjustment figures mean that the outcome will be considerably higher than that. The cuts announced in October will not be the Government's extra £1,000m; there will be a £600m increase in social security payments to be financed in the November figures, and there will be a loss of £150m on petrol revenue.

After all these factors have been taken into account, however, the Treasury forecast on which the Chancellor acted throughout this year and which were used at the end of 1976 in discussing cuts with the International Monetary Fund are clearly shown to have been wildly inaccurate.

Even if the current published forecast of £7,500m proves to be right, the actual outcome in December 1976 would have been £4,900m too high. The near certainty that the actual figure for the PSBR during this financial

year will be substantially less than officially stated suggests that the error will have been over £4,000m.

Forecasting the PSBR is a notoriously difficult exercise, which is one reason why many economists are sceptical about giving a public borrowing target any great importance in economic management.

There are, however, specific criticisms which are sometimes made of the Treasury forecasting method which suggest that it is too complex to be reliable.

Latest indications suggest that total public borrowing this fiscal year will be about £2,000m less than in the fiscal year to last April, when it totalled £2,783m. This was in turn roughly £1,800m below that in the fiscal year to April 1976.

The tightening of the Government's fiscal stance would be seen by most economists as having contributed greatly to the severity of the recession.

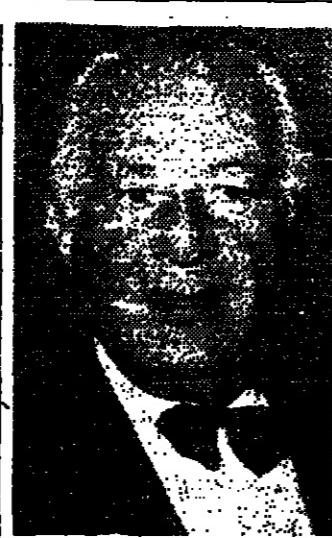
It is not clear, however, to what extent government tightening of its fiscal stance was caused by incorrect forecasts and to what extent the forecasts of public borrowing have been irrelevant.

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT

The following are figures released yesterday by the CSO for the Government's borrowing requirement:

	En seasonally adjusted Gen Fin Central gov	Total Public Sector requirement
1976-77	£9,033	10,583
1977-78	5,944	8,785
1978-79	1,968	2,679
1979-80	1,073	2,228
1980-81	1,575	2,121
1981-82	750	1,759
1982-83	1,000	1,714
1983-84	1,492	1,551
1984-85	904	904

Central government borrowing requirement comprises the central government borrowing requirement and the local government borrowing requirement plus borrowing for on-lending to public corporations. It excludes public corporation contribution to the PSBR. The figure for the November PSBR is 3,400m too high. The near certainty that the actual figure for the PSBR during this financial



Sir Charles Clore: A generous benefactor

Sir Charles, the takeover pioneer, calls it a day

By Ray Meughan

Sir Charles Clore who is to replace the chairman of Sears Holdings at the end of the year will be replaced by his deputy, Mr Leonard Seiner, aged 68, while Mr Geoffrey Maidman Smith, an executive director for six years, will become chief executive and deputy chairman at the age of 45.

The board has invited Sir Charles, who is 73, to become life president of the company and he will remain a director with special responsibility for Sears' overseas activities and development.

Resignation has been in Sir Charles' mind for some time and he told his boardroom colleagues of his decision just over a week ago.

His philanthropy is well-known—it is estimated that he has been giving at least £500,000 annually to good causes for more than 15 years—and brought him a knighthood in 1975.

But while he has been a generous benefactor to a wide range of cultural and social causes, an active and trailblazing investment track record must rank as his principal claim to recognition.

At the age of 22 he purchased the skating rink in Cricklewood he had used as a child and three years later he was in a position to buy the Prince of Wales Theatre.

He bought out the Richards Shops chain of women's wear stores just as the Second World War started, and his lasting love for property and industry—particularly textiles—was already clearly established.

But it was not until 1953 that he really attracted the City's attention. At the beginning of that year, his investment group endorsed an eight-point economic programme which, according to the Government's claims, will reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States and other leading trading partners.

However, the skimpy details of the plan would seem to indicate that apart from promised tariff reductions on cars and liquor imports, Europe has little to gain from the contents of the Japanese programme.

Other notable takeovers included Manfield & Sons and Dohrs in 1958, Mapson & Webb and Garrard in the following year, Lewis's Investment Trust (Selfridges) and Lewis's group in 1965 and the William Hill Organisation in 1971.

Property was always the fulcrum of his burgeoning empire and the 1960 merger of Sir Charles' City & Central Investment with Mr Jack Cotton's City Centre Properties formed a £65m group, in which Sir Charles' slice of the combined business was worth £10m.

His business life was not entirely without its setbacks, however. He failed where Mr Maxwell Joseph later succeeded with a bid for the Wernery brewing group and a combination of Sir Charles, Mr Cotton and Mr Bernard Wilson was outbid by Mr Prince Littler's Stoll Thaxters group in the battle for Moss Empson.

Sir Charles said recently that "I enjoyed most of the earlier years of challenge but I would not turn back the pages unless I could start again with the benefit of all that I have learned."

Business Diary, page 31

Bonn intervention arrests dollar slide

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Dec 6

West Germany's government tried this evening to "talk up" the dollar after it had dropped by more than three pfennigs in nervous and at times hectic currency dealings to a new record low on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market.

Dr Hans Apel, the West German finance minister, said that the movement of the dollar exchange rate against the mark was not justified by objective economic factors.

Instead, he said that the dollar's sharp fall was the result of a speculative capital movement of the sort that the participants at the first economic summit in Rambouillet two years ago, had diagnosed as "erratic".

Dr Apel said the Bonn government was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the "snake". He said the European currency fixings were a factor for economic and political stability of importance to others besides those directly participating in the scheme.

But the pound then dropped sharply as the dollar recovered. The speeches in its support by Dr Apel and Chancellor Schmidt helped to bolster the dollar as did the considerable central bank dollar purchases in Germany, Switzerland and also, it is thought, Britain.

Reporting that United Kingdom officials had told the International Monetary Fund that Britain will not be able to keep the growth of the money supply to within this year's 13 per cent target weakened sterling, and it lost more than 2 cents to close at \$1.822.

An estimated \$500m was bought in official intervention in Europe to prop up the dollar. Nevertheless its effective devaluation since the Smithsonian agreement widened from -3.05 to -3.32 yesterday.

Wall Street yesterday suffered its biggest decline since July, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.12 points to 805.91. One factor was the dollar's fall in foreign exchange market. Also blamed were the prolonged uncertainty over Washington policy on energy, the miners' strike, and reservations on steel pricing.

bought around \$150m during the day compared with an estimated \$300m on Monday, when the United States currency first penetrated the DM2.20 barrier. Its efforts were partly rewarded. The intervention and Dr Apel's statements lifted the American currency to DM2.1860-70, although it slipped back somewhat in late dealings.

The rise in the value of the mark against the dollar has also created problems for the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Frankfurt fixing the Federal Bank was obliged to buy 12.3m Danish crowns at the lower intervention point of DM36.03 to 100 crowns. The Belgian franc was also quoted at its lower intervention point.

Dr Apel underlined in his statement that Bonn was determined to maintain the integrity of the European currency snake. At the

Christmas spending spree makes slow start

By Patricia Tisdall

All sections of the retail trade report a bad start to Christmas. The seasonal lift which many non-food retailers rely on for up to 60 per cent of their annual sales has materialized nearly a month later than usual.

With only 16 more trading days to go, retailers say that not only has it been late, but pre-Christmas spending has also been disappointingly low so far. Volume sales are likely to be below last year and turnover figures down, taking account of inflation.

Currys, the electrical goods chain, is one of a number of groups which admitted yesterday that its volume sales are below target.

The latest figures published by the John Lewis Partnership, which are used as a reliable barometer of the rest of the retail trade, show that the turnover increase of 12.8 per cent on the same week last year is below the forecast 13.3 per cent.

Mr Michael Sherlock, sales director of Woolworths, reported that while Christmas goods used to start moving in October, this year it had all been left to the last four weeks.

The trigger appears to be the Budget tax rebate which started appearing in weekly wage packets a fortnight ago. It seems that this is being spent on lower-priced items such as toys and decorations rather than being used towards the price of a major household purchase.

Toys were reported by both the Argos group of catalogue showrooms and Woolworths as among the best selling items. However, the demand is unlikely to benefit the manufacturers since the trade, according to one source, is only just beginning to clear a phenomenal over-stocking from last year.

Very little movement is seen in higher priced electrical goods. What demand there is, is for cheaper gift lines such as hairdryers and radios.

Credit purchases generally appear to be holding up better than cash transactions. Barclaycard, which dropped its interest rates on credit cards, said the signs were of a subsequent upturn in usage on top of gains earlier in the year.

Mail order houses are likely to be biggest losers from the late start because of dispatch delays. Some are believed to have already re-released quotas of unsold seasonal merchandise back into the wholesale pipeline.

But Mr Harold Bowman, a director of Great Universal Stores, one of the largest mail order organizations, said yesterday that his company's pre-Christmas sales figures were "entirely satisfactory". Trade remained up in volume and value on last year.

Adding to the general retail difficulties this year has been an apparent reduction in spending by overseas visitors.

Coal Board and miners at odds on proposals for worker participation

By Paul Routledge

Management's role in coalmining divided a National Union of Mineworkers conference on industrial democracy in Harrogate yesterday. Pit delegates sharply criticized the running of the industry, but the National Coal Board insisted that the functions and responsibilities of management were "absolute".

Mr Cliff Shepherd, the board's member for industrial relations, told the conference that union-coal board proposals for colliery policy committees would involve some genuine joint decision-making. He went on to say: "We do not believe that any complex industrial activity—perhaps least of all a colliery—can in its day-to-day operations be managed by a committee."

"The functions and responsibilities of day-to-day management—including the exercise of statutory responsibilities in our industry—are absolute."

In all the joint discussions that had taken place on industrial democracy, that had never been in question, he claimed.

In the coal board's first serious presentation of the case for colliery policy committees Mr. Shepherd said they would contribute to a production capacity and markets for coal. They would operate "by consensus, and not on the use of weight of representation and the power of the vote"—a clear reference to the NUM's desire to have a numerical majority on the new participation bodies.

Colliery delegates like Mr. David Bolton, vice-president of the militant Scottish miners, found fault with this formula and criticized management for offering only a show of consultation under present arrangements.

Dunlop and Pirelli SpA sign Moscow pact

Moscow, Dec 6. Dunlop Holdings and Pirelli SpA have signed two new technological cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union. Mr Domenico Cavigliani, state committee chairman for science and technology, said here today.

The agreements provide for the exchange of know-how in tire production, technical rubber products and the manufacture of steel cord.

Pirelli and Dunlop are holding talks on the sale of radial tire production equipment for two Soviet factories, a contract estimated at \$45m (about £25m). The companies are also discussing plans for a steel cord plant.—Reuters.

Ladbroke move on camp holidays

Ladbroke, the holiday and bookmaking concern in the throes of a takeover bid for Leisure and General Holdings, announced yesterday that it has expanded abroad for the first time its holiday camp activities. A French-based subsidiary, Ladbroke Travel, is to market seven seaside camping sites in Brittany and Vendee next year.

The holidays, in luxury tents or caravans, are sold inclusive of cross-Channel ferry bookings, if required. They will be promoted on the Continent as well as in the United Kingdom.

BPD frees sales of plasterboard

BPD Industries, whose monopoly of plasterboard production in the United Kingdom was investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in 1974, is allowing major users to buy plasterboard direct on the same terms as those charged to builders' merchants.

This follows an undertaking on the same terms given by BPD last year to meet a recommendation by the Commission

Panel draws picture of US economy, 1978

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 6

America's rate of real growth in the gross national product during 1978 is expected to slow to 4.2 per cent from 4.8 per cent.

There are forecasts of modest cuts in the inflation rate, unemployment and the growth of corporate profits; but business capital spending, industrial wage levels and new housing starts are all thought likely to show modest increases.

These are the conclusions of a series of economic reports and forecasts issued by the Conference Board in New York. The board's panel of 11 nationally prominent economists predicts that the slower growth expected in the United States will also be reflected abroad.

Its international expert, Mr Walter Hoadeley, chief economist at the Bank of America, forecasts an increase in world trade 1978 of 4 to 5 per cent compared with a 1977 rate of 5 to 6 per cent.

A separate Conference Board report records that capital spending by the nation's 1,000 largest manufacturing companies reached a record, seasonally adjusted, \$177,700m in the third quarter of this year. This is an 18 per cent gain over the second quarter.

The board says data for the first nine months of this year suggest that capital spending to 1978 will be exceeded by 2.8 million.

Concrete price-fixing ban

The Office of Fair Trading is to apply to the Restrictive Practices Court to prevent companies which operate concrete price agreements from becoming involved in any other restrictive practice.

Mr Gordon Borrie, OFT director general, will apply for orders under section 35 of the Act. Failure to comply would place a company in contempt of court.

Consolidated profit statement for the financial year ended 3 September 1977

	1977 (52 weeks) £'000	1976 (53 weeks) £'000
1. Turnover		
Total sales	1,262,000	1,054,000
Deduct: Sales within the Group for further processing	155,000	133,000
	<u>1,107,000</u>	<u>921,000</u>
2. Profit		
Group profit on trading before rationalisation costs and depreciation	63,353	62,040
Rationalisation costs	2,213	2,128
Depreciation	61,140	59,912
Interest paid, less received	14,852	12,736
Investment income	46,288	47,176
Associated companies	17,553	8,672
Group profit before taxation	34,735	38,504
Taxation:		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 52%	305	274
Deduct: Double taxation relief	1,493	1,020
Overseas taxation	4,802	3,676
Deferred taxation	10,079	7,892
Associated companies	929	702
Taxation adjustments in respect of earlier years	(430)	(550)
Extraordinary items less taxation	18,750	20,785
Minority interests	(D)	Cr
Profit attributable to Ranks Hovis McDougall Limited	17,708	19,052
	16,116	19,704
	942	888
	<u>15,174</u>	<u>18,816</u>
3. Appropriation of profit		
Reserve for pensions	1,000	1,000
Preference dividends	283	283
Ordinary dividends		
Interim paid 1.320p per share (1976 1.20000p)	3,583	3,283
Final proposed 1.868p per share (1976 1.74486p)	5,356	4,744
3.288p (1976 2.94486p)	<u>8,949</u>	<u>8,007</u>
Profit retained		
The company	564	4,617
Subsidiaries	4,153	5,000
Associated companies	225	9,526
	<u>15,174</u>	<u>18,816</u>
4. Earnings per Ordinary share of 25p	5.7p	6.2p

The full Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement will be available after 3 January 1978 on application to the Secretary, Ranks Hovis McDougall Limited, RHM Centre, PO Box 551, 152 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3JL.

Imports drop to 46.7pc share of car market

By Edward Townsend

New car sales in the United Kingdom last month were down almost 11 per cent on a year earlier, and foreign manufacturers continued to capture nearly half the market.

According to preliminary figures issued yesterday by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, imports in November totalled 44,687, representing 46.7 per cent of total sales. This was the lowest import penetration since July, but foreign car sales remained more than double those of British Leyland.

Vehicles sales for the month at 95,659, brought the 11-month total to 1,265,641, a rise of 3.35 per cent on the same period of 1976. Import penetration for the 11 months averaged 45.36 per cent against 37.34 per cent.

Leyland Cars captured only 21.7 per cent of the market in November with sales of 21,400 while Ford, the market leader, sold 27,310 to win 23.84 per cent. Ford was also the leading importer, bringing in 6,913 cars from its European plants.

Department of Industry figures also released yesterday show that United Kingdom car production rose by 10 per cent last month compared with October to 114,000. Taking seasonal factors into account, production was up by 6 per cent in the three months to the end of November compared with the previous three months.

Meriden co-op repays £1m loan from GEC

By Our Industrial Staff

The £1m secured loan made by the General Electric Company to the Meriden motorcycle co-operative has now been repaid from the proceeds of sales of Triumph machines in the current year, the co-operative disclosed today.

The board's panel of 11 economists forecast a slight reduction in the rate of inflation. Unemployment is seen as falling to 6.7 per cent in 1978 from an average of 7.3 per cent this year. They say that a 6 per cent rate of inflation appears to be fully accepted in new wage contracts and that manufacturing labour costs next year are likely to increase by 5.8 per cent, as wage gains continue to exceed productivity advances.

The board's panel of 11 economists forecast a slight reduction in the rate of inflation. Unemployment is seen as falling to 6.7 per cent in 1978 from an average of 7.3 per cent this year. They say that a 6 per cent rate of inflation appears to be fully accepted in new wage contracts and that manufacturing labour costs next year are likely to increase by 5.8 per cent, as wage gains continue to exceed productivity advances.

In a statement, the co-operative said that over the past 10 months it had been "clawing its way back from the grave financial position it faced in February." Now with a healthy forward order book Meriden is looking to the future with renewed confidence.

Mr John Rosamond, Meriden's chairman, said without GEC's vital contribution, the co-operative would not have survived.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A new national plan needed for industry

From Mr K. Warren

Sir, Nationally we are now enjoying a mood of mild euphoria, as the British economy seems to pick up, the bank rate until recently fell, and mortgages come down. In all this we seem all too often to forget that our basic problems have not been tackled—British industry, considered overall, is grossly inefficient by the best standards of the world, ill-equipped, carried on in plants which are too small, and by methods of organization which have become outmoded.

According to preliminary figures issued yesterday by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, imports in November totalled 44,687, representing 46.7 per cent of total sales. This was the lowest import penetration since July, but foreign car sales remained more than double those of British Leyland.

Vehicle sales for the month at 95,659, brought the 11-month total to 1,265,641, a rise of 3.35 per cent on the same period of 1976. Import penetration for the 11 months averaged 45.36 per cent against 37.34 per cent.

Leyland Cars captured only 21.7 per cent of the market in November with sales of 21,400 while Ford, the market leader, sold 27,310 to win 23.84 per cent. Ford was also the leading importer, bringing in 6,913 cars from its European plants.

Department of Industry figures also released yesterday show that United Kingdom car production rose by 10 per cent last month compared with October to 114,000. Taking seasonal factors into account, production was up by 6 per cent in the three months to the end of November compared with the previous three months.

Reconstruction on the scale now needed in British industry will be massive, long-term and also needs to be coordinated.

Therefore, for instance, it is vital to pursue policies for British Railways which are in some way dovetailed with those of the NCB; ESC reconstruction must take into account long term changes planned for automobile manufacture or for shipbuilding.

We also need to question whether it is wise to adopt piecemeal solutions to problems in development areas without attempting to link the sorts of industry which are guided there, and to recognize that the south-east and the Midlands cannot be regarded as inexhaustible industrial cornucopias.

In the course of rationalization, short-term local and sectional interests will be hurt, but the most fundamental lesson of the past has been that if one remains preoccupied with avoiding problems in the short term, long term improvements never come. Management and men would have to be restrained and mobility would need to increase.

Some local authorities also claim as a reason for not releasing a higher acreage that large acreages are already available.

Again, close examination often shows that much of this land is neither ready nor suitable for housebuilding nor is it in the places where people necessarily wish to live.

The resistance to an adequate land release programme appears to stem from fear of ideological resistance to encouraging private ownership or to providing land for private builders. This resistance is notwithstanding the clear requirement under the Community Land Act to provide

Effect of cut in tax on diesel fuel

From Mr T. J. Mathew Sir, Dr G. H. Parker (November 24) advocates the reduction of excise tax on diesel fuel by the government as a way to encourage greater utilization of this more economic and cleaner fuel.

However, he is in error in suggesting that this will benefit the British automobile manufacturers. The United Kingdom has been almost the only country where diesel fuel has not been substantially cheaper than petrol and, as a result, British car makers have discontinued the manufacture of diesel automobiles.

Continental manufacturers in countries where diesel has historically been considerably cheaper have an established production of diesel

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

EMI's scanner hopes turn sour

Has EMI gone ex-growth? The promise of big profits from the most significant advance in medical diagnosis since the discovery of X-rays, the EMI body scanner which the company developed and first marketed five years ago with hopes of a great future, has run out of steam, at least temporarily. Growing competition together with restrictions on ordering of new equipment by the United States medical authorities, will continue into 1978.

Moreover consumer electronics in Australia continues to be dreadful and Capitol, the United States end of EMI's music business was down in the first quarter. The effect, as the chairman, Sir John Read said yesterday is that group profits are running well below last year. This could apparently mean a decline of as much as 30 per cent in the first half, which if continued for the full year would mean profits of only £45m against £65m.

A new scenario, then, for the market, and a 14 per cent fall in the share price yesterday to 188p was the reaction. Here the yield is 7.4 per cent, more than two points below the market average. Much now rests on the real potential of the scanner. For the rest of the business currently in the doldrums the return of consumer spending growth should bring the usual turnaround, but to return to growth, the medical division must continue to prosper. Some £12m went on research and development last year. Growth for the scanner in the 15 per cent of the world market outside the United States is there, but the United States market remains the key. The political problems will no doubt come to an end, but United States competition is growing and there must be a natural tendency for Americans to buy American.

Out of operating profits of £75m last year, possibly £15m came from the scanner. EMI is still confident of its long-term prospects, but no one should be too happy about the bare price until there is sure evidence that current problems are being overcome.

GEC

The overseas approach

GEC has underlined its North American ambitions with two important appointments. Mr Ronald Grierson will head up GEC Inc, while Mr Geoffrey Cross, to whom much of the credit for ICL's revival is due, has the job of going to California to seek out "businesses which might be expected to become part of the GEC group".

It seems that GEC, faced with the disintegration of the Chancellor to relax exchange control regulations which might have enabled it to move part of the British cash pile into overseas investment and enormous potential tax problems, has shelved its idea of an overseas company in Luxembourg in favour of a more conventional approach to overseas expansion.

This and a series of set-ups which demonstrated that GEC, unlike other engineering majors, has been able to meet best outside profit targets, pushed the shares up 8p to 30 yesterday. The yield here is still just under 24 per cent, but GEC has made it clear that it wants to do more for shareholders once controls are abandoned as they should be next year. Moreover, there is now the possibility of it repeating the floating capital note exercise as a means of giving shareholders back the compensation cash from BAC which (according to GEC) could be £100m.

Meanwhile, the performance in the first half—sales are just over 14 per cent higher (£1,100m), while profits, after the first £4m tranche of interest on the capital notes, are 194 per cent higher at £145m. bears out the usual trading strengths. Sports are a substantial factor with delivery 22 per cent up on the previous year and the order book still expanding. Moreover, GEC despite sterling still reckons to be able to compete effectively against its main Japanese and German competitors whose pretences have remained strong against the dollar.

Overseas earnings though are feeling the jolt from the world trade recession and together with mixed prospects at home suggest that in the short term GEC may find more difficult to maintain the pace. But with hopes of a durables boom next year,



Standard Chartered Bank, whose chairman is Lord Barber (above), is again demonstrating that, while clearing bank profits may rise and fall, it can still keep moving steadily and healthily upwards. This year clearing bank profits will certainly be down on 1976, but Standard Chartered now has a 31 per cent first-half profit improvement to £62.5m under its belt and for the full year should add at least £20m to last year's £110m. The Middle East and Nigeria, in particular, are still surging ahead. South Africa is 16 per cent up, the Far East has done well compared to the previous depressed first-half and most of the United Kingdom operations have also continued to grow.

As an investment Standard Chartered is thus unquestionably solid, particularly since its market rating (prospective p/e ratio of just over 5 and yield of 7.1 per cent) is significantly below that of the clearers. The problem is, firstly, a political one, since although South Africa contributes only around a quarter of its profits, Standard Chartered's shares can still be badly hit by a run of adverse news. Secondly, while this year will be a bad one for the clearers, the stock market has already begun to sense that rising interest rates and increasing economic activity in the United Kingdom offer much greater potential next year than does the sluggish outlook for world trade in general which is so important to Standard Chartered. Intrinsically attractive though Standard Chartered may be at 413p, the clearers may offer the better share price prospects.

Gilt

A calming influence

It looks to be too much of a coincidence that the Government Broker yesterday reacted to the Treasury 10 per cent 1992 long-top—bringing his price more into line with the market allowed him to sell perhaps £100-£150m worth of stock—at a time when financial markets are likely to be under the calming influence of the latest banking figures for the month to mid-November.

These show that eligible liabilities rose 14 per cent and while they are not altogether a reliable guide to the money supply growth in M3 during the period is likely to be around half that of October's 1.8 per cent.

This level may still result in the Government's 9.13 per cent range being exceeded, particularly since the authorities are apparently reluctant to introduce a corset; but it is certainly looking at this stage as though last month's hike in minimum lending rate, coupled with the decision to allow sterling to float, is doing the trick and there should now be less worry about any immediate future.

In short, the gilt market may yet be in for a Christmas boos which could be of most benefit to the long end. So long as the Government can get gilt sales moving again financial markets are likely to have their confidence in monetary discipline restored now that the latest clearing bank lending figures show that the £600m plus October upsurge was an aberration. Although there are still indications that the banks are inflating their balance sheets for fear of a corset, there is nothing in the figures to suggest that this is yet a necessity.

Change comes slowly in the industrial gases market. Since the Bavarian engineer, Carl Paul Gottschall von Linde, developed his large-scale method of separating pure liquid oxygen from liquid air at the turn of the century the industry has been more or less dominated by the same small handful of companies.

Of the big league—America's Union Carbide, Airco and Air Products, the United Kingdom's BOC and continental Europe's Air Liquide, Linde and Messer Griesheim—only one, Air Products, set up in the Second World War with United States government aid, could be described even as a relative newcomer.

There are many other companies, but they are all on the periphery and the big league companies have each built up tight control of their respective markets, so that between them they account for something like 90 per cent of the free world capacity outside Japan.

When one considers the chaotic recent strike of drivers and process workers at BOC brought to a standstill with large sectors of British industry being threatened with closure for lack of oxygen and nitrogen supplies this oligopoly is disturbing. But it is difficult to

Today is an historic day. It is the first, albeit the least significant, of the several deadlines leading to the launch of the state earnings related pension scheme. Few outside the Government and pensions industry will mark the occasion—but it is an event of great importance for everyone.

Since its tentative beginnings in 1968 with the Old Age Pensions Act, the state pension scheme has finally come of age. From April, 1978, the principle that everyone (at least those in employment) should be entitled to an earnings related pension at retirement will become a fact, thanks to Richard Crossman, Sir Keith Joseph and finally, and successfully, Barbara Castle.

In a mixed economy it is appropriate that there is no ideological insistence that it is the state, or alternatively, the employer, who must pay the benefits.

Each employer, after consultation with his employees, has had the right to determine whether to stay within the state scheme—in which case the state pays the guaranteed maximum earnings related pension (grp)—or to contract out of it and pay directly through the mechanism of an occupational pension scheme.

Today is the final day when employers who have decided to stay within the state scheme should notify their employees of that choice. In practice, it is, in fact, a fairly meaningless requirement.

Even if employees, or more likely a union, took an employer to court over his failure to notify them, the worse this could follow seems to be a public wagging off.

Much more excitement centres on the next stage of the countdown, now December 23, which is the final day for

Margaret Stone

Earnings related pensions: end of a seventy-year journey

deciding to contract out of the state scheme without incurring financial penalties (because of higher than necessary contributions for both the employer and his employees).

This is because the last day for applying to the Occupational Pensions Board for a contracting-out certificate is March 23, by which time the employer should have had a statutory three-months consultation with the unions.

The last minute rush of applications to the OPB would evoke the immediate sympathy of every housewife running late in her Christmas shopping, but given that the principles of the legislation have been known since September, 1974, when the White Paper Better Pensions was published, isn't this last minute haste both unnecessary and unnecessary?

Where does the fault lie for this failure of the pensions industry and the Government to impose the limited number of organisations, pension consultants, insurance companies and law firms, the wholesalers who had to educate, advise and help their clients implement the final decision?

There is also little doubt that the administrators seriously underestimated the strain the new arrangements would impose on the limited number of organisations involved in the new state scheme?

Although about 11,000 to 15,000 pension schemes (out of some 65,000 in the country) are expected to be contracted out, only 500 have received their contracting-out certificates while another 2,300 applications to

contract out are in the pipeline. Many more will be made within the next three months and even those which fail to make the deadline will not be barred from acquiring their contracting-out certificate later.

Most of the country's top companies have contracted out and the nationalised industries too, but among the rest there seems to have been a greater enthusiasm for staying within the state scheme and living on top of it (providing an extra occupational pension on top) than was envisaged. That way the state picks up the bill for the guaranteed minimum pension and the firm provides as much extra cream as it sees fit or the Inland Revenue allows.

After the excitement and the trumpeting that is bound to accompany the actual start of the scheme, interest in pensions will probably wane for a little. But not for long: the history of pensions in the last few years has proved conclusively that it is not a static subject. Even before the new state earnings related scheme gets officially under way the experts are already looking forward to the modifications that are bound to come, one day.

It is almost certain that the concept of paying contributions for 40-odd years and getting benefits based only on 20 years' service will have to be amended: a move towards a final salary type arrangement in the state scheme could be the answer.

Another candidate for change is the present basis for paying a widow's pension. This is based on her age and the actual pension her husband had earned rather than one he might have expected. Lump sum benefits, on the other hand, although recognized as a gap in the state provisions, are unlikely to be politically acceptable.

BOC puts pressure on the North American market



It would cost £100m and take 10 years for BOC to get a viable share of the US national market if it went alone.

—Sir Leslie Smith
(above) chairman of BOC International

countries beyond the bounds of industrial gases began to build new capacity at a rate of knots. They were, erroneously as it now appears, encouraged in this profligacy by the United States government which massively overestimated the demand for liquid oxygen and nitrogen which hitherto would be prohibitive.

The BOC chairman, Sir Leslie Smith, made the point succinctly during the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) hearings on BOC in March, 1974, when he estimated that it would cost £100m and take 10 years for BOC to get a viable share of the United States national market if it went alone. Even then there would be no guarantees of profit.

So going in cold was something that the group was not prepared to contemplate. The only thing which has changed in the intervening years is the cost, which would now be much greater.

BOC first dipped a hesitant toe in American waters nearly a decade ago when it set up a joint venture with Aircos. But the timing was unpropitious and BOC must be thankful now that its involvement with America in the late sixties was minimal. For, as the American producers were to find out, bad markets forecasting and over-optimism are a dangerous combination.

The principal American producers got too confident in the early sixties and foreseen a continuing boom in demand for

industrial gases began to build new capacity at a rate of knots. They were, erroneously as it now appears, encouraged in this profligacy by the United States government which massively overestimated the demand for liquid oxygen and nitrogen which hitherto would be prohibitive.

It is difficult to foresee where the major expansions in the industrial gases industry will be. With BOC in the United States there would probably be little room there for some years yet for another entrant and other major markets, such as continental Europe are pretty well tied up.

This suggests that for the next few years the big producers will be looking towards consolidation of existing markets and trying to spot sustained industrial development in the emergent nations, particularly, of course, in the steel industry, with which the gas market has an almost symbiotic relationship.

So any further large structural changes in the industrial gases market may be a long way off. But with something in excess of £4,000m annual world turnover and a very healthy growth rate, the big league companies can probably continue to live together in harmony for some years yet without making incursions into one another's established markets.

Malcolm Brown

BLACK DIAMONDS PENSIONS LIMITED (A company wholly owned by the National Coal Board Pension Funds)

Offer for the Ordinary Shares of THE BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

The Offer will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1977 and cannot be extended. Ordinary Shareholders who wish to accept the Offer should therefore note that the final time for acceptance is 3 p.m. on Monday, 12th December, 1977 and are accordingly strongly urged to accept without delay.

In the event of the Offer becoming unconditional accepting Ordinary Shareholders will be entitled to receive for each of their Ordinary Shares of The British Investment Trust Limited:

a guaranteed minimum cash price of 165p

or,

if the formula value is higher on 12th December, 1977 and the Offer is declared unconditional, a higher cash amount.

■ 165p is the highest price paid by Black Diamonds Pensions Limited for Ordinary Shares of The British Investment Trust Limited.

■ The market value of the Ordinary Shares of The British Investment Trust Limited on 23rd November, 1977 was 145p xd.

The Board of Black Diamonds Pensions Limited and its financial advisers, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., remain firmly of the opinion that the Offer is generous and attractive, particularly so following the inclusion of the guaranteed minimum cash price of 165p per Ordinary Share. Ordinary Shareholders of The British Investment Trust Limited are urged to accept without delay.

*The day before the announcement of the guaranteed minimum cash price in the Press.

This statement has been issued by S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Black Diamonds Pensions Limited. The Board of Black Diamonds Pensions Limited has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and all the Directors jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

Business Diary: Sir Charles and after • Cockcroft's law?



Not a closed shop—just one that is less open: John Cockcroft (centre) with Institute of Chartered Secretaries' president John Phillips (right) and institute chief executive Barry Barker in London yesterday.

who believes that the state's role in business life is too great—is that an amended Companies Act should confine the job of company secretary to qualified public companies to qualified people, as is already the case with auditors.

He agrees with ICSA president John Phillips and chief executive Barry Barker that there would be fewer business scandals were company secretaries—who are legal and ethical, as well as administrative, matters—properly qualified. It would also, incidentally, be very nice for

secretaries of public concerns in the Stock Exchange Yearbook Barker said, had qualifications after their names. Some might be barristers, who did not have initials to list, but a "substantial number" of company secretaries had no qualifications at all.

The Department of Trade, Phillips said, is being "negative" about the ICSA's aspiration's. Civil servants are apparently uncharacteristically taking the view that there is enough law already.

For those of us who haven't yet dared to think of this Christmas, Unigate is piling on the gags. "Christmas 1978 is 4-3 months away. Start saving now!" shrieks a leaflet now being left on doorsteps. "Is this a record?"

Cockcroft, an economic consultant with stockbrokers Rowe & Sons, recently won the rare certainty to present a private Member's Bill in the Commons today. It receives its first reading.

He is a provincial, possibly an Englishman, from a politician

since terms. He leaves at the end of the year and says that he plans to stay in the timber trade.

Those who think the Dorking just isn't British enough now that it is owned by the Arabs have support from an unlikely quarter—the Arabs themselves.

A number of those Arabs who bought the hotel on British takeover procedures were at a Dorchester lunch yesterday, and they didn't like all they saw. There was criticism of the menu being in French rather than English and suggestions that more national favourites such as steak and kidney pie

Most Finnish suppliers are having to deal with competition from cheaper products coming from places like Canada and Malaysia and Bullock believes that the Finns will have to face up to a changed market structure in the United Kingdom. "They will have to make plans accordingly and it is difficult to see my place in that," he told *Business Diary*.

Bullock has built up the concern to its present position as the world's biggest Finnish-owned timber company in the United Kingdom in only five years, but there have been indications recently that all is not well.

The parent company's half-yearly report said that the amount of business being generated by the subsidiary was barely sufficient to meet the interest payments on its investments.

Schaufler for now intends to expand his firm, which makes Moreland's, the firm which made them, can now chuckle again. The jokes, temporarily replaced by a special offer for a model car will be back for this month. A sample? "I've just got a new set of golf clubs for my wife."

"Good heavens, what a wonderful bargain!" Strike a light!

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Early rally snuffed out by EMI gloom

Early hopes of a rally were quickly knocked on the head by a gloomy survey of current profits and future prospects from EML. Share prices immediately lost early gains of several pence to return to their overnight positions and the FT Index, 2.5 up at midday, was 1.8 down an hour later. There was no subsequent rally and by the close the index was 4.3 off at 432.0, its low point of the session.

In contrast government stocks had another far stronger session. In spite of doubts over the money supply and a volatile performance from sterling long-dated gilts ended with gains of three-eighths in what was described as a nervous day's

There was little solace for holders of EMI shares after the chairman's remarks at the annual meeting and the price tumbled 32p to 188p. Similarly there was little comfort for Rank Hovis which was easier at 46p after a shortfall in profits but GEC topped most market expectations and by the end of trading was 8p ahead at 253p. Pilkington held steady at 483p ahead of figures.

Now that Fruehauf Corporation had finally won the protracted takeover battle for Crane, Fruehauf lowered latter's shares half a point to 99½p and gave rise to speculative interest in other motor

issues, notably Fodens which gained 4p to 62p.

After the denial of takeover moves Bibby eased 3p to 197p while renewed speculative interest lifted Electrocomponents 7p to 342p and Cawoods which gained 5p to 146p. A sharp increase in profits and an increased dividend contained in the defence against Phillips lifted Electronics Rentals 5p to 113p.

In the stores sector Burton "A" were steadier at 78p in front of figures which are not generally expected to be favourable. Nine-months figures from Moss Bros gave a boost of 6p to 78p while Allied Retailers

was another firm spot at 184p, a gain of 4p over the session.

Benn Brothers, another take-over favourite at the moment, reacted 6p to 64p as profits were taken. While Trafalgar House, worried by the failure of its bid for part of the Fairyc Group, edged ahead to 144p.

In the oil sector Carless Capel slumped 6p to 36p on profits which were not up to the mark while speculative demand for South Pacific Petroleum lifted the shares 13p to 253p in a market short of stock. Some speculators regard the stock as a potential take-over candidate but many mar-

ket men remain sceptical.

Another to meet demand was Burttwood Brewery which led the way in the sector with a rise of 3p to 147p.

In spite of the RHM result other food shares performed well above the market average.

Redfearn counters with 50pc jump

By Bryan Appleyard

Redfearn National Glass, the company that is currently arguing against three takeover bids before the Monopolies Commission, increased its pre-tax profits by 50 per cent from £3.1m to £4.6m in the year to October 2. Sales were up by 26.4 per cent from £34.9m to £41.2m.

Below the line the adoption of the new convention on deferred tax pushes stated earnings a share up to 72.3p from 57.48p, repeated or 23.06p shown in the last accounts.

The figures include residual benefits from the hot summer of 1976. As a result of that demand peak for glass containers stocking up in the winter and spring meant demand throughout the industry was running 20 per cent up in January. However, this fell back and by October overall demand for 1977 was up by only 4 per cent.

Redfearn did manage to increase its market share during the period but stocks are still substantially higher with the figure in the balance sheet likely to be between £4.5m and £5m.

The company regards this as an acceptable level to cover planned furnace rebuilds and an expected upturn in demand. Capital spending during the year totalled £6.4m to take the three-year sum to £11.5m. Another £8m is to be spent this year.

All this spending is changing the balance-sheet picture with an overdraft of up to £400,000 at the end of the year under review and the £2m loan available from Finance for Industry being drawn down during the current year.

One of the 18 per cent increase in sales Mr John Rank, managing director, said about 12 per cent was due to price increases.

The bid front Redfearn is expecting the commission's investigation to be completed in late March. The three suitors are United Glass, Rockware and Rheem International. An extraordinary item of £80,000 in the figures is entirely due to the cost of fighting off takeovers.

The Rheem bid was a partial one worth 300p per share.

Rockware's share of the bid offer is considerably worse 307p and United simply stated it was thinking of bidding.

Yesterday Redfearn's shares were unchanged at 285p to yield 5.6 per cent on the basis of gross dividends raised to 16p in the light of the bids. The board forecast gross dividends totalling 24p for the current year in response to Rheem's second offer.



Mr Joseph Rank, chairman of RHM

those of the current period

providing conditions in a

bread industry do not work

the American acquisitions

which much of the current

bucyancy is expected to

be based have taken their

on borrowings, pushing inter-

est rates up to 21.6m from

£8.5m. However, we

much of the proceeds of a

recent S-4m Eurodollar

issue in hand, further US

takeovers can be ex-

pected.

Meanwhile RHM's inci-

trations have not been re-

duced by a maximum incre-

ment in the dividend to 4.98p per

share.

it disposed of most (ten or

12) of its retail pharmac

interests by end-1974.

Six months after Sants

closed, Glaxo opened a line

supply depot in Stoke on

Trent. Mr Phillips says, as claimed

in the press, "to force Sants out of busi-

ness and permit Vestric Glaxo's ex-

clusive wholesale concern, to fill

the need". For that reason

adds, Glaxo has constan-

tly refused to supply Sants

wholesale terms.

Glaxo has joined by the

foreign-owned multinationals

concerns which, with Glaxo,

willing to supply products

"which can be substituted

for other manufacturers' produc-

but not those which cannot

The latter products, referred

as "ethicals", were the "most

profitable". They amounted

to 400 or so lines, from a total

of 16,000, and accounted for some

90 per cent of Sants' profits

sales.

It is disposed of most (ten or

12) of its retail pharmac

interests by end-1974.

Six months after Sants

closed, Glaxo opened a line

supply depot in Stoke on

Trent. Mr Phillips says, as claimed

in the press, "to force Sants out of busi-

ness and permit Vestric Glaxo's ex-

clusive wholesale concern, to fill

the need". For that reason

adds, Glaxo has constan-

tly refused to supply Sants

wholesale terms.

Glaxo has joined by the

foreign-owned multinationals

concerns which, with Glaxo,

willing to supply products

"which can be substituted

for other manufacturers' produc-

but not those which cannot

The latter products, referred

as "ethicals", were the "most

profitable". They amounted

to 400 or so lines, from a total

of 16,000, and accounted for some

90 per cent of Sants' profits

sales.

It is disposed of most (ten or

12) of its retail pharmac

interests by end-1974.

Six months after Sants

closed, Glaxo opened a line

supply depot in Stoke on

Trent. Mr Phillips says, as claimed

in the press, "to force Sants out of busi-

ness and permit Vestric Glaxo's ex-

clusive wholesale concern, to fill

the need". For that reason

adds, Glaxo has constan-

tly refused to supply Sants

wholesale terms.

Glaxo has joined by the

foreign-owned multinationals

concerns which, with Glaxo,

willing to supply products

"which can be substituted

for other manufacturers' produc-

but not those which cannot

The latter products, referred

as "ethicals", were the "most

profitable". They amounted

to 400 or so lines, from a total

of 16,000, and accounted for some

90 per cent of Sants' profits

sales.

It is disposed of most (ten or

12) of its retail pharmac

interests by end-1974.

Six months after Sants

closed, Glaxo opened a line

supply depot in Stoke on

Trent. Mr Phillips says, as claimed

in the press, "to force Sants out of busi-

ness and permit Vestric Glaxo's ex-

clusive wholesale concern, to fill

the need". For that reason

adds, Glaxo has constan-

tly refused to supply Sants

wholesale terms.

Glaxo has joined by the

foreign-owned multinationals

concerns which, with Glaxo,

willing to supply products

"which can be substituted

for other manufacturers' produc-

but not those which cannot

The latter products, referred

as "ethicals", were the "most

profitable". They amounted

to 400 or so lines, from a total

of 16,000, and accounted for some

90 per cent of Sants' profits

NANCIAL NEWS

better-than-expected interims get sugar bating from Bassett

Mr Gordon Johnson, chairman of the collectables manufacturer and wholesale distributor, admits that margins suffer slightly as a result of increased market share.

In the period, Bassett had a 1 cent volume gain in the market compared to a average of around 3 per cent. And overseas the rise was more dramatic with up in volume terms, by 1 cent.

never, since the year end, group has increased the of some of its products. will improve margins but also slow down volume in the second half, far second half trading remain satisfactory the chairman reports. The group is trying to maintain ate of progress shown in first six months. This could bassett finishing the year a profit nudging mark. On a share price up, down 2p yesterday, assuming a maximum dividend this offers a yield of 6 cent and a p/e ratio of 9. overseas subsidiaries in and Sweden did par well in the first half. It is building a new factory in Australia the group is there with the expanding sales there.



Mr Gordon Johnson, chairman.

Although there are plans to increase the cakes and confectionery side of the home business over the next few years, Bassett has begun a diversification programme.

With a small cake manufacturer and a toy and model kit importer already under its umbrella the chairman admits that the group is looking for further acquisitions in related fields.

About 12 months ago it took over Purdy Cakes and although this company made a small loss in the first half of last year it is running at a profit in the current year. Results also benefited from a small first time contribution from A. Hales, bought for £750,000 in August.

nc, chemicals mean loss Preussag's third quarter

result of an overall loss third quarter, Preussag's West German diversifying and raw materials does not expect to make a dividend payout ar.

ag said that losses in sector had deteriorated in the third quarter to an upturn had set in the first quarter. Earnings in sectors have not been compensated, and as a the company does not show a profit in 1977.

the first nine months, sales totaled DM1,500m (£425.5m) down from in the similar

last year. In 1976, paid a dividend of DM50 nominal share.

er prices for zinc

to \$600 per ton

in preussag said. As a

the first three quarte

metals sector shaved

drop in turnover, by 9 per cent to

from the same period

in the oil, coal and

sectors were also

July transport and co

showed a slight pick-

the first nine months.

investment totalled

n in the first nine

down from DM180m in

period.—AP-Dow

nil withdraws

ill Industries of Aus

as decided not to pro

the entire issued share

of Ensign Holdings.

announced in October

intended to bid for

the Melbourne

dry cleaning group,

bought a controlling

just over 50 per cent

in through stock market

ios.

aken share issue

ken NV, Holland's lar

group proposes to

de new F125 nominal

re for every four held

company, also making

Statements for November

ts of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man made member 16 are summarized in the table below:

£ millions

Total Change in Month

Balances

1977

1976

1975

1974

1973

1972

1971

1970

1969

1968

1967

1966

1965

1964

1963

1962

1961

1960

1959

1958

1957

1956

1955

1954

1953

1952

1951

1950

1949

1948

1947

1946

1945

1944

1943

1942

1941

1940

1939

1938

1937

1936

1935

1934

1933

1932

1931

1930

1929

1928

1927

1926

1925

1924

1923

1922

1921

1920

1919

1918

1917

1916

1915

1914

1913

1912

1911

1910

1909

1908

1907

1906

1905

1904

1903

1902

1901

1900

1899

1898

1897

1896

1895

1894

1893

1892

1891

1890

1889

1888

1887

1886

1885

1884

1883

1882

1881

1880

1879

1878

1877

1876

1875

1874

1873

1872

1871

1870

1869

1868

1867

1866

1865

1864

1863

1862

1861

1860

1859

1858

1857

1856

1855

1854

1853

1852

1851

1850

1849

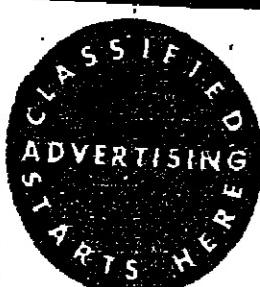
1848

1847

1846

1845

1844



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS

01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS

01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE

01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-834 1234

Querries in connexion with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:

Classified Queries Dept.

01-837 1234, Ext. 7180

Appointments: 2 and 25

Business & Services: 35

Cards & Games: 35

Contracts and Tenders: 32

Crossword and Games: 35

Situations: 35

Educational: 35

Fish Sharing: 35

Flower Shows: 35

La crème de la crème: 35

Legal Notices: 35

Newspapers: 35

Public Notices: 35

Secretarial and Non-Executive Appointments: 34

Services: 35

Wanted: 35

Box No. replies should be addressed to:

The Times

Now printing House Square

London WC1X 8EE

Guidelines for cancellations and alterations to classified advertisements (not to private individuals) are as follows:

For Monday's issue, the deadline is 10 noon

Subscription Number will be issued to any subscriber whose address appears in the classified columns.

Step Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not

"...every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to write, for the spirit of truth is not of the righteousness of God." —St James 1:19.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS. — On 10 December, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Bob and Bob's daughter (Suzanne, Carolyn), a daughter of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

CARRELL. — On November 16, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Mr and Mrs G. C. MacLeod, and Jonathan, a daughter, died.

DANCE. — On 10 December, Mary, and Jonathan — a daughter, died.

DANIEL. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

DEAN. — On Dec. 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

FRITH. — On Dec. 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

HOBSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

LAWRENCE. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

MATTHEWS. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

MURKIN. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

PEPPER. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

ROBERTSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

STANLEY. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

THOMAS. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILLIAMS. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.

WILSON. — On December 10, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, London, G. C. MacLeod, son of Brian and Linda (née Dinsley) and Jonathan — a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Sophie.